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## THE TONT DAGE.

WE are all feeling the pinch of the high cost of living and it is not surprising to learn that the poor abused lawyer is suffering from the pressure of present conditions. He is up against it in three ways; his fees have not been increased; most people are too poor to afford the luxury of a law suit; and the Ontario Government not long ago adopted a measure of law reform which curtailed his revenues. The lawyers have a union just like the bricklayers but the trouble is that they cannot go and hold up their "bosses" for an increase. Their 'bosses" are the public and a demand for an increase would be promptly dismissed. No doubt the earnings of uphill fight which had lasted for ten years. of lawyers are exaggerated in the public mind. The corperation experts undoubtedly win rewards such as come only to the great financiers, but the man of average practice is by no means opulent. Even though he makes three or four thousand dollars a year, office rent and the fees of a clerk and a stenographer eat deeply into the gross income. Many manage to supplement their earnings in a purely legal capacity, by commissions and 'dickers" on the side. On the whole, a lawyer of merely average ability has no easier task to make ends meet than the salaried man of experience in other callings. The lawyer also suffers from over-production. There is no other business in the world which is so overcrowded with incompetents who make a living God knows how. It is these men who throw the profession into disrepute through their eagerness to turn over a dollar. Misapplied ambition has taken many a youth, away from the plough handles to the purlieus of the courts to his own misfortune, and no doubt it would make matters easier for the industrious and capable lawyer if these incompetents were weeded out and set to work at something useful. But, as one has said, the public are the "bosses" in this case and the average man does not regard the legal profession as a very useful one at best. It is not likely, therefore that he will entertain with cordiality any proposals to raise the lawyer's pay. The only remedy that one can suggest is that the lawyer who cannot make a decent living turn to some calling for which he is fitted. It would be wise also for fathers who are sending their sons to the law school to consider the capabilities of these boys before embarking them on this precarious pro-

CTION SOCIALE," a daily newspaper, published in "A CTION SOCIALE," a daily newspaper, production of Quebec, the Roman Catholic interests in the city of Quebec, Fas, through its director, Mgr. Roy, entered the realms of high finance. Mgr. Roy recently issued a circular leter which was sent to all good sons of the church in that particular diocese asking them to subscribe for shares in "Action Sociale." It is explained that this newspaper is capitalized at one million dollars, of which \$200,000 have been paid up, the object being to place on the market the remaining shares of a par value of \$800,000. The action of Mgr. Roy has led the other Quebec newspaper proprietors to comment upon this bit of attempted financiering.

Among other things they point out that journalism in Quebec City has never been a howling success; that newspapers with only a very moderate capitalization, a iew thousand dollars, have had a struggle for existence, and that it is a foregone conclusion that those who subscribe for this \$800,000 of stock in "Action Sociale" can never receive any return on the investment. These Quebec newspapers state that as his Lordship, Mgr. Roy, has paid them the honor of descending into the public market and putting himself on record as a promoter of a shareholding company, they may without temerity discuss this promotion upon the lines of industrial economy.

This is good as far as it goes, but these paper pub lishers forget that "Action Sociate" does not stand for economy, industrial or otherwise. The primary expect in establishing "Action Sociale" was to promote the Roman Catholic faith, and be it said for the publication that from a literary standpoint, it has probably been the best newsn the French language in Canada. the action of Mgr. Roy in thus promoting "Action Soc ale,' coupled with the fact that this paper is an ardent supporter of Henri Bourassa and his special brand of Nationalism, gives the whole affair a peculiar significance to which it otherwise would not be entitled. It will also be remembered that Archbishop Langevin some time ago recommended "Action Sociale" to the faithful of his diocese (the Archbishop's denial of the charge that he had gone so far as to place other French papers under the ban was published in these columns) instead of the usual run of Montreal and Quebec French papers; and this lenus color to the theory that the French speaking Reman Cath olic clergy of the country are firmly entrenched in the Nationalist camp, and that sooner or later there will be a three-handed political contest in Quebce and in the French portions of Manitoba and Ontario, the like of which has not been experienced for a generation.

That the contest will be three-cornered can, I think, accepted without criticism, for while a good many Conservatives are prepared to beat Sir Wilfrid and the Liberal party at most any cost, the price asked by the acceptance of the Nationalist platform, under the leadership of Henri Bourassa, with the Roman Church actively participating, would make the cost altogether too great. As for the Liberals they have nothing in common with the Nationalist cause, and their hope of political salvation is to crush the Bourassa propaganda.

That the promotion of such journals as "Action So ciale" by the Roman Church will place in their hands surplus, powerful levers of public opinion is beyond question. Bourassa has said that he believes "The Church" taking him at his word.

all its forms have made much of the alleged fail- plant or property. ure of Cleveland's three-cent fare experiment. As a

real and possibly 150,000 larger than Toronto, could op- clouded the way and distorted the judgment of so many seas possessions which at the present juncture would be erate on a flat three-cent fare at a profit. After a hard Clevelanders that they refused to allow Mr. Johnson to an easy prey. The completion of the Panama Canal will fight. Mr. Johnson managed to carry out his ideas in work out the problems, only under a heavy penalty. a modified form, but his first difficulty was to fall upon a lean year, that is a period of great business depression. It looked for a time as if the plan was doomed to failure. Then came a rearrangement whereby Cleveland's street railway was to be operated for a period of garded as a post prandial, rather than as a historic uteight months on the basis of a flat three cent, fare terance, Commander Sims undoubtedly spoke from the and 1 cent. for a transfer. If at the end of the period heart, and we do not expect bluff seamen to be slithery they were not able to pay 53/4 per cent. on a valuation diplomats. The action of the German American societies of some \$25,000,000 the railway management was to be in making a protest against the speech is peculiar. allowed to raise the rates. This was the best compromise that ex-Mayor Johnson was able to obtain after an

NE must agree with the view of The New York Evening Post that the "last-drop-of-blood; last-dollar" speech of Commander Sims at Guildhall should be re-There was no mention of Germany, and it is even doubtful whether Commander Sims had any thought of Ger-The chief difficulty which those who favored the States going about with a chip on their shoulders? Do three cent. fare labored under was the fact that the they look forward to a war between England and Germanagement of the service was left in the hands of many as inevitable? Generally speaking, the people of

change the situation but it will be seen that a friendship with Great Britain is invaluable to the United States at the present time. The blunt expression of Commander Sims may not have been such bad diplomacy after all. SUPERINTENDENT ROGERS, of the Ontario Pro-

vincial Police in his recent annual report strongly recommends that the sale of deadly weapons be restricted by law. The Superintendent is unquestionably right. Why should a revolver be sold to anyone who has the price, any more than a deadly poison? Our laws provide that the druggist be guarded as regards the sale of cermany in his mind. Why are the Germans of the United tain drugs, the theory being that such drugs are dangerous in the hands of the inexperienced, and at the same time our laws countenance the sale of a "sixshooter" to any half-baked inhabitant with a thirst for

As time goes on we are bound to assimilate an ever-increasing proportion of foreigners, many of them from Continental countries where the deadly firearm forms part of a man's every day attire. Superintendent Rogers, in his report for the first ten months of the existence of the Ontario Provincial Police, points out that his force have had to deal with no less than seven cases of crimes of violence participated in by foreigners armed with the ever handy "gun" or knife, and further, that fifteen foreigners were convicted for carrying concealed

With deadly weapons on view in show windows at every turn, is it to be wondered at that the men, many of whom speak little or no English, and who are unacquainted with the custom of their adopted country, should arm themselves as in the lands of their birth? As a matter of fact, the men who sell these weapons should be fined as well as the foreigner who carries them, for often as not the foreigner does not know that he is transgressing the law, while the merchant should be made to appreciate his responsibilities.

When the foreign immigrant was journeying toward Pennsylvania in shoals a generation ago, murders throughout the coal regions of that State were everyday affairs. The Italian and the Pole fought it out among themselves with knives and revolvers, and thirty dead men in a single month in one Pennsylvania com ty was not by any means the homicidal record. In the succeeding years these men learned that the carrying of deadly weapons was a bad business, and these same individuals, or at least those who survived the ordeal, have for the most part become peaceful, decent, weaponless citizens. Had there been no deadiy firearms openly sold in Pean splvania in those tays it would have been comparatively easy to curb the bloodthirsty desires of these new citizens. Why not, then, let us take a lesson from

A S is generally known there is a wide range of business which under the statutes common in Canada, the United States and England cannot legally be transacted upon the Sabbath Day, but it remains for a Missouri Court to go still further by declaring that Sunday newspapers publishing advertisements cannot legally collect or the same.

the experience of others, and stop the traffic at once?

The reasoning seems logical enough even if it does come from Missouri. If a note signed on Sunday is illegal why then should an advertising contract pertaining to services performed on the Sabbath Day be legal?

The Court of Appeals of Missouri has handed downsuch a decision in the case of the St. Louis Republican vs. an advertiser. The advertiser refused to pay the price of the advertisement in the Sunday issue of the paper named on the ground that the act was illegal, and

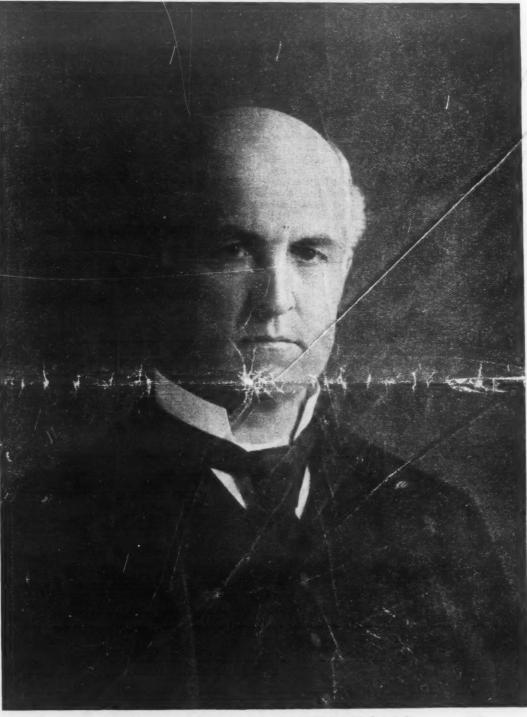
court of learned judges has sustained him in the refusal.

The decision while not having any direct influence upon Canadians or Canadian newspapers, for, thank good ness, we are at least free from the Sunday newspaper pest, the question is one of such wide scope that we are naturally interested in it, for should such a decision meet with the approval of the highest courts in the Unite States, the blow struck at the Sunday newspapers, which thrive in that country like the proverbial green bay tree would be both widespread and disastrous. vertising the Sunday newspaper would, of course, p survive overlong any more than would other newspape that sell their product for less than the bare price of the white paper, not to speak of the cost of gathering the news items, etc., containing therein, the press work involved, and the overhead expenses.

Without the advertiser the Sunday newspaper, even in a much more circumscribed form than at present, would be financially impossible unless the price was raised to twice or three times its present level, and this would be well nigh impossible as the augmented charge would take the product out of the hands of those to whom this particular form of journalism appeals,

T is surprising in how brief a time reforms, if once seriously undertaken by the people of any community, are effected. The other day one picked up a Winnipeg newspaper and read an editorial on certain convictions for personation and other forms of electoral corruption in that city. In the course of the article it was stated Ballot box stuffing has grown to be a recognized feature of our elections. Some people, long familiar with its existence, and who wash their hands of the whole election business, just smile nowadays at the smart stories told by

Not more than seven years ago editorials in the same strain used to appear in the newspapers of the leading Ontario cities; to day, in Toronto and probab constituency of this province, assertions of the kind would seem like the ravings of a disordered mind. The meaner and trickier forms of cheating the electorate have so utterly disappeared that no one now thinks of them. The last "plugger" long since died or disappeared in the city of Toronto and the same is no doubt true of other sections. Even bribery, one of the most difficult of crimes The The reason for the clean up in vast incorruptible majority of the



SIR ALAN AYLESWORTH, K.C.M.G.

This great Canadian jurist was honored with a title by His Majesty the King.

circumstances, it looks as if the experiment was fore- at home do not apparently share. doomed to failure.

that the railway would win out; that later on the citizens solutely essential to the safety of the United States inwould be asked to pay their four cents for a ride in place of three. There was even no pretence on the part of the management to operate the railway economically. The men were granted the highest wage paid on any street railway on the Continent; the management did lished by the United States Navy at Manila was blown not even endeavor to collect the fares due, hundreds of people riding free daily, while the precautions against the petty larceny of conductors were farcical. Damage no end to the extravagance of this anti three-cent fare bring on the war with Spain and that a similar tale management.

land company not only met its expenses, plus dividends now for a freer hand in the Pacific, the control of whose and plus a reasonable replacement fund, but has shown a

country, and it would seem that the Roman prelates are of water, in fact probably one-fifth of the entire ac-

those who opposed the plan. In other words the old the Fataerland, who make the very finest immigrants to street railway management was given a free hand to any new country, develop on this side of the water a play fast and loose with the road's finances. Under the sentiment for the Kaiser which the Germans who remain

The country which Commander Sims had in his mind For the first few months it seemed almost certain was probably Japan. At the present juncture it is abterests in the Pacific that she maintain a friendly understanding with Great Britain. That relations between the American Republic and Japan are far from satisfactory, is apparent. Not long ago the great dry dock estabup. The charge is openly made b - U.S. officers that this deed was perpetrated, not by Filipinos, but by Japanese agents. One must take this statement cum grane salis. suits of all sorts were settled with no idea of even It savors too much of the yellow yarn that the Spaniards attempting to defend them. In fact, there appeared to be blew up the Maine. Flimsy as the tale was, it served to should be affoat at the present time is evidence of dan However, in spite of all this wastefulness, the Cleve- gerously bad feeling. If the Japanese chose to strike waters is said to be their aim, they could take from the the bosses of the plugging organization, United States, the Philippines, Hawaii, and Alaska. Just what the ultimate outcome will be it is as yet. They have the ships to do it without sending an army impossible to say. Like most of the street railways on corps to sea. Only two things restrain them; lack of become actively associated with the political life of this this continent, the Cleveland company has its proportion money, and the hand of Great Britain. We would never tolerate an Asiatic nation in control of Alaska, and the cepted valuation of \$24,091,000 as agreed to by the city. United States could count on the support of Great Brit-OPPONENTS of the public ownership of utilities in resents nothing that has ever actually been put into the Every well informed newspaper on the Pacific coast is If Mr. Johnson could have managed to have this United States interests in the Pacific. Cities like San matter of fact, however, Tom Johnson's plan, cursed as system put under his own direct supervision, for no one Francisco and Seattle have roused the question. Some to prove, seems to have largely disappeared. Apparently it once was by a series of unusual and unfortunate cirin the country knows better the possibilities of such a fear a yellow invasion on the shores of the United States some of the electoral "Smart Alecks" who used to ornces, has made good. Years ago Mr. Johnson business, the city of Cleveland would long ago have itself, but, as The Argonaut of San Francisco re convinced that a street railway in a centre of come into its own, and would have done so with great centry pointed out, that is a remote contingency, because he lof Cleveland, a city a little larger than Montof Cleveland, a city a little larger than Mont- profit to her citizens. But, as it happened, side issues Japan's real aim would be to secure the American over- On

electorate got heartily sick if the whole reproach and made it warm for every intician who was suspected of methods in carrying an election. even condoning crooke methods in carrying an election. While we have und btedly still with us what is known while we have und btedly still with us what is known as "graft," the timess of tampering with the polls either by brib as entirely died out and will probably never wins mean as entirely died out and will probably never vious mean For years the people of Ontario took a very be revivof this matter. They used to smile at the tales lax in practices just as the people of Manitoba are ac-ord of doing to-day. Certain constituencies were markdown by both parties as corrupt, and it was assumed that the man who spent the most money would carry them. Then ambitious young men without money com menced to carry elections by clean campaigning, and at Just the bosses of corruption discovered that the game was not worth the candle-that it was costly and uncerain. The old gangs were dissipated and elections results are to day unquestioned by either party. It is sevtral years since an election trial took place in Ontario, and this is not due to the ancient practice of "sawing off," but to the fact that there are practically no occurrences on which to base electoral petitions. It is to be hoped that the vigilance of the community will perpe u ate the present happy conditions.

THE further the investigation proceeds, the more evident it becomes that The Farmers Bank of Canada has been looted, and that the assets of the institution will in all probability do little more than redeem the note issue. This being the case, the stockholders will, of course, be called upon for their entire double liability, but even this is not likely to give back to the depositors any great percentage of their savings. There has probably been no worse ank failure than the Farmers in Canada since the Ville Marie Bank, of Montreal, was looted of practically all it contained, and the smash of the Bank of St. John, P.Q.

We may praise our banking system as we like, telling possibly the banks themselves. each other that it is one of the best, if not quite the best in the world, but as a matter of fact any banking system which allows one of its chartered institutions to play fast vision of the most drastic character.

United States, and even now the people of that country are giving a good deal of thought and attention to improving it, but at the same time the banking system in vogue in that country shows in proportion to its population and the capitalization of its banks, a lower percentage of losses to depositors than does the system in vogue in Canada.

It was only the other day that the management of the United Empire Bank acknowledged that public faith had been so shaken in bank stocks that they had found it impossible to place their securities with the public at anything like advantageous prices, and in consequence were virtually forced to merge with a more powerful institution. This statement has not the optimistic ring to it that one would expect to find in a country which is growing as Canada now is in wealth and importance. It would seem that in place of a curtailment of banking houses the natural thing for such a country as this would be an expansion, but under existing conditions the reverse has been the order of the day. The country is, of course, better off at the weak and tottering ones, but is there any reason why a comparatively small bank should be weak and tottering? Under proper administration these smaller banks would be thriving institutions to-day, in place of having disappeared from the list of chartered banks, at great expense to the depositor and the stockholder.

Under proficient and proper governmental supervision practically every bank failure that Canada has experienced in twenty years could have been avoided, for in no instance in that period would the head office of the bank in difficulties have failed to indicate to an expert the breakers

Another point in our banking system which it seems

to me could be readjusted is that pertaining to the redemption of bank notes. Under our banking laws the note re demption is the first liability to be met, and to meet it not only are the bank's other assets realized upon, but the funds of the depositors also. As a matter of fact this note redemption fund, contributed to by all the banks in proportion to the note issues, has never since its establishment been drawn upon. In every bad failure the assets of the bank, together with the double liability and the depositors' money, has been sufficient to redeem the note issue. In the case of the Ville Marie Bank failure this institution had over-issued its notes-that is, it had exceeded the legal limit by some hundreds of thousands of dollars-and in consequence something like 85 per cent. of the depositors' money was taken to make good this discrepancy. It cost the poor depositors their hard-earned dollars, but it never took one cent from the redemption funds deposited in Ottawa. If the note issue had ranked as an ordinary credthe redemption fund to be called upon to make up fair share of the deficiency, I am satisfied that the Ville Marie Bank would not have run the course it did, for, like the Farmers Bank, the fact that this institution was being riminally mismanaged was within the knowledge of all Canadian bankers doing business in Montreal at that time.

What applies to the Ville Marie Bank applies also to the Bank of St. Johns to the Ontario Bank, to the Bank of St. Hyacinthe, to the Sovereign and to the Peoples Bank of Montreal. That there was something "rotten in Denmark" in all these institutions was well known to the average banker long before the day of the final crash, and a more lively and actual interest in the affairs of these

#### A "Gold and Dross" Cot in the Hospital for Sick Children.

A T Christmas time kind friends of the poor and the needy sent the sum of \$55 to the editor of this paper in response to an appeal which originated with a Winnipeg lady. This lady sent on 1,500 shares of White Bear mining stock, asking us to sell the same if we could, and give the proceeds to the Hospital for Sick Children. Three kindly people responded, one giving a check for \$30 and two others handing over \$25, or \$55 in all. Toronto Saturday Night then added \$45 to this sum, making a total of \$100, the idea being to support at the Hospital for Sick Children a cot for the term of one year, to be called "Gold and Dross," in memory of those who had played the mining game not wisely but too well.

The following communication from the Secretary-treasurer of

The following communication from the Secretary-treasurer of the Hospital speaks for itself:

The Hospital for Sick Children,

College Street, Toronto, December 30th, 1910.

Frederick Paul, Esq., Toronto Saturday Night, City:

Frederick Paul, Esq., Toronto Saturday Night, City:

Dear Sir,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your separate favors enclosing altogether the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for the support of a cot, to be named the "Gold and Dross Cot," in our institution, and I now beg to convey to you the grateful thanks of the Trustees of the Hospital for the very kind interest you have taken in our behalf.

We will have the head-piece made and placed in one of our wards at an early date.

Hoping this may be satisfactory and again thanking you,

DOUGL DAVIDSON, Yours truly,

ry-Treasurer.



CENTENARY OF HORACE GREELEY. A striking likeness of one of the most celebrated Americans of his time, whose centenary will be celebrated in February. As founder and editor of the New York Tribune, he wielded an influence equalled by no other newspaper man in the history of America. He ran for President against General Grant and was defeated.

foundering institutions would have saved the public and who had gained great influence with the Turkish authori-

In New York city a few days ago the Northern Bank was closed by order of the Superintendent of Insurance, said Superintendent and his assistants having and loose with other people's money as has the Farmers Bank of Canada, not to speak of the long line of bank of Canada, not to speak of the long line of bank vals, submitting the necessary credentials in the name wrecks that have gone before, is certainly in need of re- of the U.S. Government and then proceeded to investigate bank's affairs without further ceremony. In the We are given to scoffing at the banking system of the case of the Northern Bank the conditions found were bad enough, but all the same they were not half so bad they would have been had they allowed John G. Robin, the prime mover in the fraud, full sway for any great length of time. Robin is in jail and the Banking Superintendent is in charge. The deposits at the Northern Bank amounted to eight millions, and Robin is believed to have made away with a half million. Had Robin been operating in Canada he would unquestionably under our present Bank Act have been allowed more scope and the loss to the stockholders and the depositors would have been proportionately greater. This is, I think, at least a fair supposition when the affairs of the Farmers and Travers are compared with those of the Northern and Robin.

The Tolonal

And Still Some More.

Arnprior, Dec. 10, 1910.

Saturday Night, Toronto: I must say I am very much pleased with Saturday Night and the stand you have taken. It must be doing lots of good. Am putting in a good word for it every chance I get.

Yours truly, A. T. HUGHTON.

Star City, Sask., Dec. 23rd, 1910.

Manager, Toronto Saturday Night, Limited, Toronto, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—Enclosed find renewal of my own subscription to your paper and sub. for — of this town for same for one year. Kindly have Mr. — issue come forward next mail, as he is very much interested in your paper.

Personally I must compliment you in your efforts to keep clean the press of our country, and indirectly influence the public men in the direction of clean business, politics and clean living. Everyone whom I have drawn attention to your publication and reading some of the leading articles to them, has declared they admire the idea of striking out from the shoulder and showing up such as should be showen up.

In this northern country, one is surprised at the breath of nationalism that pervades the utterances of the people all for Canada and Canada a nation, not in an individual sense, but as one of "the group," all British and bending more and more that way. We have settlers English, Scotch, German, American, Jews, and almost all others, but all looking for one common end, the betterment of our country and ourselves.

Yours faithfully, F. D. B.

evening through the window of Trinity church where it summarily cut the glove from the hand of a perfectly peaceful lady worshipper who was engaged in "watching the old year out" in the most highly commendable fashion was a case of the latter class.

And I doubt very much whether that Toronto lady and the young Macedonian will ever fully understand each other. It is regrettably probable, indeed, that the measure of mutual understanding between the Macedonian and the bulk of Torontonians will be neither large nor cordial. They will not understand why he fired into an unoffending congregation; and he will not understand why they make such a fuss about it.

The fact is that the Macedonian was behaving just as naturally-just as conventionally, indeed-as the lady whose glove he removed. The only difference between them is that the lady was pursuing her practices where the overwhelming majority of the people are accustomed to that sort of thing; while the Macedonian was pursuing his in the midst of a population to whom they are novel.

In two words, they were each celebrating the arrival of the New Year in their customary fashion. It is the custom of the exuberant East to fire off guns on joyous occasions; and so light-hearted is their gayety of spirit that they do not trouble to remove the balls from the cartridges they use.

Let me tell you a story that illustrates this--and several other things-which a young Englishman told me one afternoon in the olive garden of our hotel at Jerusalem. He had been much in the East and knew the English people up and down the Syrian coast as one knows the families of his own village. In fact, that was the very simile he fitted to them-he said that the English people in Syria all knew each other and their most intimate affairs, their troubles and their triumphs; that they were, indeed, "one big village, though the houses were a trifle

This was a story of a medical missionary at Haifa



Copyright, 1910, by Underwood & Underwood, New York, CENTENARY OF HORACE GREELEY

Statue of the celebrated journalist and politician, which used to stand in Greeley Square at Broadway and Thirty-third street, New York. It was removed during the subway construction and mislaid, but has been recovered and will be replaced on the celebration of his centenary. In Esphanery

ties by the exercise of his medical skill in their homes One day a young Syrian came to him and begged him to see the Governor and get his brother out of jail. "You know," he said, "how things go on here. He may lie in

jail a long time before his trial comes."
"But how did he get in jail?" asked the missionary.
"Well, the fact is," said the youth, "I shot a Pasha."

"You shot a Pasha?" ejaculated the missionary; "but it is your brother who is in jail."

"Yes. You see," explained the youth, "I couldn't go to jail just now. I am going to be married. So my brother went. It was awfully kind of him; but I do not like to have him stay there; and if you will only speak a word to the Governor-"

"But you shouldn't have shot the Pasha," objected the

missionary, intent on rubbing in the lesson.
"Oh, I didn't go to do it," said the young man. "1 was at a friend's wedding, and shot off my gun as we came down the street; and, as luck would have it, when the bullet came down, it hit a Pasha on the foot.

It would probably have been all right had the bullet been more discriminating and hit a peasant.

The sequel to the story, if I remember correctly, was that the missionary got the self-sacrificing brother out of jail, which casts a sidelight on Turkish justice. What the Pasha did to salve his wounded feelings after that, I did not hear. Perhaps the missionary gave him a subsitute salve for his foot.

This pleasing custom of celebrating joyful events by firing ball cartridge in the air-sometimes from military rias-adds an element of titillating uncertainty to the occasion and varigates the joy of the bystanders with an exciting apprehension. No one within the zone of fire can be wholly indifferent to the gladness of their neighbors. It unites the thrills of the old game-"whatever goes up must come down"-with the throbs of patriotism and the pulsations of family pride at national and domestic festivities.

I had an experience or two myself. One day I met a edding procession climbing a bridte path over the hills of Samaria; and out of compliment to our party several of the young men fired off long-barrelled guns in the air. I suppose that they were careful to shoot at an angle which would not endanger us; but still you could not feel entirely sure that the wedding wine had not confused the best of intentions or that they would be more careful of us than of their many relatives and friends who were

working in the surrounding fields.

But to return to our Macedonian. The daily papers The Macedonian and the Lady

By ALBERT R. CARMAN.

The VERY now and then we receive a reminder that Torontonians like it; but more frequently they do not. The crashing of that stray Macedonian bullet the other evening through the window of Trinity church where it sevening through the window of Trinity church where it.

But the pathetic part of it to we in the a party of sober men should shoot drunk. It was out side of their experience that a party of sober men should should repet the a party of sober men should should repet the a party of sober men should should repet the was not drunk. It was out side of their experience that a party of sober men should should repet the a party of sober men should should repet the was not drunk. It was out stances. I have seen the same worked before in one of the Western cities and a prominent gentleman who said some unpleasant things about the police force which the public knew as correct, falled to substantial his statements.

Because Mr. Sanford Evans was re-elected by a substantial majority does not prove that Dr. Shearer was along. Quite of all those not in sympathy with the Moral Reform Association, attracting in such an election Mr. Evans, of all those not in sympathy with the Moral Reform Association, attracting the work of the Lord's Day Alliance, I have a good many who criticize it in about the same spirit you do, but my observation has invariably been that this class of his sprees.

But the pathetic part of it to we is the beauty of all those out is stances. I have seen the same and a prominent gentleman who said some unpleasant things about the was correct, falled to substantial his statements.

Because Mr. Sanford Evans was re-elected by a substantial his value was correct, falled to was correct, noticed with surprise that he was not drunk. It was out-

But the pathetic part of it to me is that he will never understand why we raised so much row over the affair, especially when his bullet hit nothing but a woman and did not incapacitate her for work; and we will never inderstand how he dared to fire ball cartridge recklessly about crowded city streets when he lacked that all-covering Ang.o-Saxon excuse of drunkenness. If he had been drunk, we could understand; and we would probably let him off lightly. But he was not drunk. He was perfectly ober. So we will "soak" him. We would not exactly say that we will punish him for not being drunk; but that is what it will come to in his calculations. If he were in sleepy Syria, or even back in Macedonia for all I know, they would probably condemn him more severely if he had got so drunk that he could not fire off his revolver at all, than if he obeyed the prophet, kept, sober, blazed round recklessly with ball cartridge to celebrate what ever feast happened to be forward and incidentally brought down a woman without causing her to lose a

Pity the sorrows of the poor immigrant! One of the greatest troubles is to get to understand the local customs and prejudices of his new home. However, he learns. By next year, it is probable that the lady will not be shot but that the Macedonian will be "half shot." Thus will the civilizing process begin,

#### This Man Believes in Shearer.

Toronto, Dec. 26, 1910.

The Colonel," Toronto Saturday Night:

"The Colonel," Teronto Saturday Night:
Dear Sir,—As a regular reader of your effusions in Saturday Night, I must adralt that as a rule you have a faculty for hitting the nail on the head. This week you have rubbed me the wrong way, and were I to express mysaif as positively as you do I would feel justified in referring quite as strongly to you as you do to Dr. Shearer.

I know little or nothing of this gentleman or his work, but if he has erred in judgment (which I doubt) he is at least engaged in a worthy work, and in returning to Winnipeg to prove his charges in the face of such opposition he merits a great deal of credit. I believe that he was successful in proving his statements, which was almost an impossibility under such circum-



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## Remington Typewriter Company

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believe that there is any movement or organization which mea more to Canada than this Alliance. To refer to such a body the disrespectful way you do is beyond my comprehension.

Do you desire the introduction of the American Sunday, or that of France? I think that the rigid observance of the day has had a great deal to do with the Scotch nation. I am not in favor of any such way of observing it to-day, but we must stop some place. op some place.

I would judge, Colonel, that a snifter in your club is very acceptable and you are one of those easy-going class who do not wish to have anyone deprive you of the privilege. I may add in this connection, however, that already I have noted instances where this new law relating to the dispensing of liquors in clubs and lodges has been beneficial.

The fact is, Colonel, you are just as intolerant as others you refer to. Remember, however, that because you happen to think along certain lines your reader is not always going to agree with you.

Yours truly, OBSERVER.

#### Perhaps the Professor Will Answer. The Editor, Saturday Night, Toronto, Ont ..

The Editor, Saturday Night, Toronto, Ont..

Dear Sir,—In your issue of 31st Dec., Prof. Leacock makes
the following statement, in his article on Political Economy:

"Here it is customary to reckon that the par rate of exchange
between dollars and sovereigns is \$40 for nine sovereigns. The
dollar now in use under our coinage system is rather more
valuable than this, for at this rate it would need only \$4.44 4-9
to equal a sovereign. It is necessary to add to this nine and a
half per cent, in order to get the present ratio of \$4.86 2-3 to
one sovereign."

Will Prof. Leacock kindly inform me how he makes the dol-row in use more valuable when at present hakes \$4.86 2-3 buy one sovereign, and formerly a sovereign could be bought \$4.44 4-9?

As I have understood the Canadian reckoling of 9½ as par, previous to gold coinage by the United States, the Mexican dollar was the standard unit of value upon the American continent. The equivalent of the pound sterling in Mexican dollars was \$4.44 4-9, which was then par of exchange. When the United States issued its coinage and made the gold dollar the standard unit of value, it made the intrinsic value of the coin just 9½ per cent, less than the old Mexican dollar, therefore it takes 9½ per cent, more dollars of our present currency to buy a pound sterling, than it formerly did, and consequently gives our dollar a lesser value, hence the anomaly of 9½ being quoted as par in Canada.

Yours truly, "BANK CLERK."

"BANK CLERK." Yours truly, Montreal, Jan. 3, 1911.

Morganite is the name of a new gem, named after P. Morgan. It wouldn't be a bad name for gold,

JANUARY 7, 1

OFFICE: Adelaide St

> Board of Trade "TORONTO land at the prin Liverpool and & Son, and Wy year \$3.00. S Postage to Britain and Co Entered a the post office of March 3rd,

Toron Vol. 24.

12. Monas THE persons country pro

Aylesworth dism answer on New made a Knight ( Henceforth he v must have been tried unsuccessf tion denouncing hope that the cl will renounce a trary to his wi States. Althou say not long ag cesses have bee rather than as word. His pe that of most n he entered the been those of burly of politi in the business though arguin untenable pro skilfully as he he entered th erous problen fronted has Hague in bel was, at the r water, a disti sentation of Aylesworth d proportions. taken for to the fact that a Conservati tario. The lumbo crow

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TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT

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Vol. 24. Toronto, Canada, January 7, 1911. No. 13.

## !: TOOM TOOM ?!

#### Rise, Sir Alan!

THE persons who have been going up and down this country promoting a propaganda to have Hon. A. B. Aylesworth dismissed from the Laurier Cabinet, got their answer on New Year's Day, when that gentleman was made a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George. Henceforth he will be known as Sir Alan Aylesworth. It must have been a blow to Rev. Dr. Shearer, who recently tried unsuccessfully to induce the Grange to pass a resolution denouncing the Minister of Justice. Some people hope that the chagrin of Shearer will be so great that he will renounce allegiance to a King that could run so contrary to his wishes, and become a citizen of the United States. Although Mr. Aylesworth had the frankness to say not long ago that he was a Liberal partizan, his successes have been made as a man of independent thinking rather than as a politician in the accepted sense of the word. His political career has been much shorter than that of most men who have won such fame. Ever since he entered the Laurner administration his triumphs have been those of a lawyer. When he first entered the hurlyburly of politics he found his forensic skill a drawback in the business of vote-getting. He talked to audiences as though arguing from a brief and was apt to defend an untenable proposition, from an electoral standpoint, as skilfully as he would a popular issue. But in the Cabinet he entered the Laurier administration his triumphs have erous problems with which a Minister of Justice is con-fronted has been notorious. His recent speech at The Hague in behalf of Canada in the Fisheries arbitration was, at the recent Bar dinner, described by Judge Clearwater, a distinguished American jurist, as the ablest presentation of a case that he had ever read or heard. The Aylesworth dome of thought is not deceptive in its ample proportions. That his claim of partizanship was not to be taken for to mean anything dangerous was evidenced by the fact that just at the same time he made it, he appointed a Conservative barrister to the High Court Bench of Ontario. The manner in which he has resisted the Mumbo-Jumbo crowd headed by Rev. Dr. Shearer, who wish to impose an iron rule on all Canadians has won him the good will of a vast body of intelligent citizens outside his own party. Therefore nearly everybody echoes with approval the words "Rise, Sir Alan!"

#### Grenville Kleiser's Ideals.

(RENVILLE P. KLEISER, a Toronto man, who fifteen years ago was a well-known elocutionist and concert Develop Self-Confidence in Speech and Manner," Grenville Kleiser. Full of matter of-fact precepts of the Christmas greeting sort, which, by the way, furnishes mental and moral food to more people throughout this broad land than one would readily believe, for, of course, the majority of people are far from being "restive under platitudes," the book tries in the spirit of Christian kind-



GEORGE REGINALD GEARY, Who was elected Mayor of Toronto over two pulitical calling platers" by a stupendous plurality of about

ness, to implant courage in the timid and self-conscious. Instructions are given for every day of the month, including leap-year, and a record is furnished in which the student is expected to grade each day's achievement. We quote from the twenty-seventh day:

Enthusiasm-Put inspiration to work. Be capable of great things. Enter with the whole heart upon every undertaking. Know no limitations. Scale great heights. Earnestness conquers in the face of every difficulty. Be doing great things now.

Exercise-Repeat these enthusiastically (1) I have high ideals.

(2) My enthusiasm is infectious.

(3) I am in earnest. (4) My blood tingles for achievement.

(5) I will achieve. Memorize the following:

Rochefoucauld.

The passions are the only orators that always per-suade; they are, as it were, a natural art, the rules of which are infallible, and the simplest man with passion is more persuasive than the most eloquent without it.-La

Which is all very well if one can only get through his exercise with a straight face. But, on the other hand, let everybody hope hard that the book does not succeed in peopling the world with Malvolios.

#### Two Theatrical Stories.

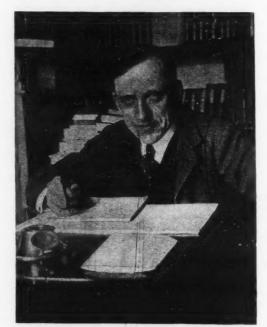
TWO new theatrical stories are going the rounds which press agents have not yet grabbed up. One of them is told by Miss Ray Cox, the bright monologuist who comes here annually in vaudeville. She paid a visit to the city a few weeks ago, and says that she met a fellow artist on the train with whom she got into conversation.

"Where do you intend to put up?" asked the other

"At the King Edward," replied Miss Cox. "Oh, I thought he died last spring," said the daughter of the Republic. "Who is his successor?"

A Torontonian recently visited New York, and when he came back he was raving about the artistic theatre owned by Belasco. He described the numerous aesthetic beauties introduced by the famous manager, and finally said, "There is one thing which I like. They do not have music between the acts."

One of his friends, who attended the Toronto theatres regularly, thought of the orchestras, and shaking his head, he remarked sadly, "Well neither do we."



A BRILLIANT UNIONIST JOURNALIST. Mr. J. L. Garvin is one of the most brilliant political critics in England. He writes for "The Observer" and the Fortnightly Review. He was formerly connected with the Newcastle Chronicle and in 1899 at the age of thirty-one became leader writer for the London Daily Telegraph. He is credited with having originated Mr. Balfour's Referendum policy and is a "Federalist."

#### Dispensing Relief.

T HERE is probably no city on the Continent where the philanthropic supply more Christmas relief than in Toronto. In addition to the large societies the churches manager in this city, is to-day an expert on public speak-ing. Of his latest book, the New York Evening Post hundreds of centres. The workers in some of these tell says: It would be most instructive to learn, if it were anecdotes of their adventures. One lady was giving a master general, while his compatriots in the province of river at the Long Sault, thereby following in possible, the direct results of such a book as "How to basket to a girl in the congregation of which she was a Quebec have been taking a fling at the navy, British confootsteps, he will go far in the world of things possible, the direct results of such a book as "How to basket to a girl in the congregation of which she was a Quebec have been taking a fling at the navy, British confootsteps, he will go far in the world of things possible, the direct results of such a book as "How to basket to a girl in the congregation of which she was a Quebec have been taking a fling at the navy, British confootsteps, he will go far in the world of things possible, the direct results of such a book as "How to basket to a girl in the congregation of which she was a Quebec have been taking a fling at the navy, British confootsteps, he will go far in the world of things possible." member, when she remembered that the young woman nection and participation in foreign wars, has assisted had been working as a maid for a friend of hers.

"Why, Gladys," she asked, "what made you leave your

"Oh, I always leave my place at Christmas," replied girl. "By being at home I get a first go at the dinner, and then I don't have a whole shopfull of dishes to wash. A clergyman tells another story. He was giving a bas ket to a family of children, and a little round-eyed lad, simply enveloped in a sweater and toboggan cap attracted his attention. The clergyman had a stray copper in his pocket, which he pulled out and offered to the little fellow, who looked at him very solemnly and said, "I don't think I could take it. Dad says you ought to have a basket thrown in yourself with what you're paid."

#### The Judicial Santa Claus.

W HENEVER Judge Morgan takes charge of the county W criminal cases, there is an outcry from the police and other persons who think too much leniency does more harm than good. The judge never imposes a sentence unless he cannot possibly help it, so thieves and shoplifters like to go before him. His white hair and his flowing white beard are a welcome sight to any one who has a story which will touch his kindly heart, and one little child sized him up very accurately a few weeks ago, A case was being tried, and a little girl who had come to court with her mother sat for a long time and watched the judge intently. Then she said to her mother, "Do you think I can go up and whisper to Santa Claus.'

There are times, however, when the judicial Santa Claus shows his severity. Some years ago a young man won leniently by making a very elaborate speech about his desire to reform and to be a worthy son. He touched the judge's heart and was treated to one of his hener's well-known lectures; after which he received his freedom. The news spread abroad later that the young man's desire to reform evaporated at the door of the City Hall and he was boasting how he had pulled the wool over the judge's eyes. A detective picked him up one day when he was bragging to some of his boon companions, and as American Economic Association and has written many Judge Morgan happened to be conducting court, he was works on topics connected with his researches.



DURING long adjournments, such as for the Christmas and New Year holidays, the Parliamentary precincts wear an unusual aspect. The lobbies are given over to charwomen; lordly messengers take possession of Room 16, the Liberal headquarters, read the papers, and puff Laurier cigars. All the machinery of the big building stops, and the hum of the wheels will not be heard until January 11 when, fresh from their holiday festivities, the members troop in from the cities and back concessions, and go through the motions of work once more until the May flowers bloom on the hill. In the Senate the cleaners have again been at work during the past few days. In the main corridor, where hang the oil paintings of Speakers of the Upper House who have gone before, the whirling wheels of the sweeper have been busily engaged in sucking the dust from the red carpet. The gorgeous frames which surround the features of the old-timers have been furbished up, and an evident attempt made to make the Red Chamber and its surroundings lose their previous "morgue-like" appearance. One casualty has been reported. An energetic washerwoman, who was soaping the lion and the unicorn on the top of the throne, used the elbow grease so vigorously that she broke off the unicorn's tail. There was a council of war; old John Carleton, who has been the major domo of the Senate ever since there was such an institution, had a long con ference with the carpenter downstairs, who used to be a ship liner on an Allan cattle ship, and between the two they managed to glue on the tail. But for a time the horrible thought that His Excellency might have to sit under a tailless unicorn quite upset the Senate staff. The glue was an excellent idea, as Ottawa stores are not glutted with a stock of unicorn tails.

M R. FIELDING is once more with us. How long he will stay is quite another thing. The southern breezes of Virginia seem to have agreed with the bustling little Finance Minister, for he looks better and brighter than he did in November last, when a breakdown in his health was averted only by strict attention to the doctor's orders. Mr. Fielding is not in the habit of taking orders, and he 'nust have been a very sick man when he permitted his drawing-room to be booked for Virginia hot springs How the little worker would have revelled in that dis cussion about the Drummond Arthabaska election! He would have jumped right into the seething pool of oratory, and thrown out a life line to Louis Philippe Broieur, who was several times nearly drowned in a tidal wave of misquotations. But Mr. Fielding's absence was in some ways a fortunate thing for Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It was the peg on which Government excuses were hung. V/hen he Georgian Bay Canal deputation came down and put forward their claims, Sir Wilfrid rubbed his hands together gently, and told them that he was quite converted to the necessity of the undertaking, "but owing to the absence of Mr. Fielding, etc., etc." The Georgian Bay Canal men were followed by an equally representative delegation urging the deepening of the Welland Canal. Again came the profession of willingness on the part of the Cabinet, "but owing to the unavoidable absence of the treasurer, etc., etc." It is all very pretty and done with the Pugsleyian oiliness which seems to have been absorbed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier of late. Last session, when the Naval Bill was up, Mr. Brodeur's absence was a convenient peg. Now Mr. Fielding is the scapegoat, whose illness has prevented public undertakings going ahead.

 $0^{
m NE}$  vacant Cabinet seat will be filled as soon as the House opens. Hon, Rodolphe Lemieux is on his way home from South Africa, where he took part in the junketings made necessary by the opening of the first Parliament of that new confederation. The genial postmaster general, while his compatriots in the province of river at the Long Sault, thereby following in Pugsley'

in an epoch making event in a sister colony-an event possible only under British rule and institutions. But word went forth from the Premier's private office that Lemieux had better be cruising about the province of Quebec on a voyage of education, than hobnobbing with Royal Dukes and belted Earls in Cape Town and Pretoria. So Rodolphe is hurrying home on the Lusitania, eager and ready to show the people of his own province that the way of loyalty is not hard, and many things come to the man who conscientiously waves the Union Jack at the proper moment. When Mr. Lemieux came back from his trip to Japan, he was so impressed by the manners and customs of the Japanese that he used to brush his hair "a la Nippon." It stood up on stiff end with no parting, and once at the conclusion of a peech by the Premier, Rodolphe so far forgot himself as to shout "Banzai." It would not be at all associating if on his return from South Africa, the Postmater Ceneral appears in the precincts, wearing a slouch and smoking a long Dutch pipe filled with Boer tobal closs not take him long to assimilate new ideas. versatile French-Canadian, who is now sent all over the world on Imperial missions, made a public address in being of Montreal, strongly advocating the interperior of Canada. Still the love of a possible knighthe sometimes stronger in the end than the desire for na tional independence.

THE leading Government organs described Mr. Brodeur is about to retire from the seek and seek sanctuary on the Bench. In the other hand, Mr. Brodeur states that the word resignation does not exist in his vocabulary, and that the aforesaid leading Government organs are engaged in making conversation through their headgear. The First Lord of the Canadian Admiralty sits for the county of Rouville, down by the Richelieu. Whether there is much significance in the fact or not is a matter of opinion, but Mr. Brodeur thought it was an opportune moment on Christmas Eve to go down into his county with Dr. Beland, and give an account of his stewardship in Parliament. Christmas Eve is not the most appropriate time in all the year to hold a political meeting in the country. Mr. Brodeur, however, held his, and exhibited Dr. Beland as a rising young man, the type of fighter who would rally round the old chieftain and support his weary arms. As a special treat, Mr. Brodeur gave each elector a copy of the Naval Bill to put in his Christmas stocking. What a splendid Santa Claus Mr. Brodeur makes. The thought arises, however, that if the Minister is all right, and the organs of Liberal opinion all wrong, why this Christmas activity in Rouville county? Surely the electors would have slept soundly in their beds without a copy of the bill in their stockings. The children of Rouville were not crying for it. Can it be that there is to be an election in Rouville shortly caused by Cabinet changes? Surely those Government organs have not been misquoting again!

FREDERICK FORSYTH PARDEE, who holds down the job of chief Course the job of chief Government Whip, in the interva's when he is not receiving complimentary banquets at the hands of the faithful in West Lambton, has the reputation of being one of the hardest workers in Parliament. He is also by long odds conceded to be the best whip the Liberal party has ever had. During the past session or two, it has taken much diplomacy to keep the rank and file of Government supporters hewing to the line, but since Mr. Pardee took up the mantle, which fell from the shoulders of former Chief Whip Calvert, who found a sheltered nook on the National Transcontinental Commission, the party in the House has never been in better fighting trim. He brings to his task an energy and enthusiasm all his own. Forty-three years of age, Fred Pardee has a brilliant political future before him, and if Sir Wilfrid Laurier drops his recently acquired habit of going outside the ranks of his followers in Parliament for his Cabinet Ministers, the clever young lieutenant from Sarnia should fight it out with Hugh Guthrie, of North Wellington, with every chance of success, for the honor of sitting on the Treasury benches, and presenting a target for Opposition missiles. Between Pardee and Guthrie, there is considerable friendly rivalry. Each is eloquent on his feet, but while the latter has more Parliamentary experience, the West Lambton boy has what counts more than all the experience in the world, the ability to make and keep friendships on both sides of the House. If only Mr. Pardee steers clear of bills which have for their object the damming of the St. Lawrence

placed in the dock immediately. He discovered that Santa Claus could hand out a real sentence when he saw fit, for the smart youth went down for four years.

#### Radium Isolated.

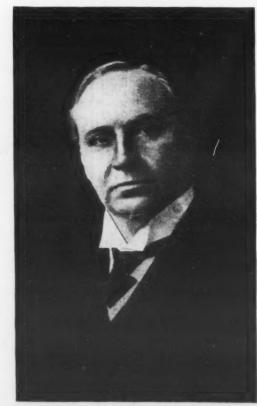
ITHERTO the metal known as radium has been certain salts with a radium basis, such as bromide and chloride; pure metallic radium has not been known.

The isolation of pure radium has been accomplished by means of electricity, as the result of the unremitting labor of Madame Curie and her co-laborer, M. Debierne. Thus iso ated radium appears as a white metal which alters rapidly when it comes in contact with the air, changing from white to the condition of black oxide. It burns paper, energetically decomposes water, and adheres firm-

This is about all that is known so far of this mysterious metal. The investigators had only one decigram of radium salt to work with. But since they sealed the precious metal in a tube as soon as they succeeded in isolating it, they will be able to study it at leisure.

Near Dunkeld, in the Highlands of Scotland, is Birnam, Macbeth's country. There one may see two great trees standing on the banks of the Tay, which are said to be at least 1,000 years old and among the few which remain of the criginal Birnam wood. These two trees, sycamore and an cak, are large enough of themselves to have provided a goodly army with branches, and the trunks measure, at the ground, fifteen feet in diameter.

Edwin R. A. Seligman, the economist, was born in New York only forty-nine years ago, but few workers in his field have achieved a greater fame. He was graduated from Columbia University, but studied as well in Berlin and Heidelberg. He has been president of the



HAMAR GREENWOOD, M.P. The talented young Canadian who recently won a great Liberal victory in Sunderland and as a reward will, it is said, enter the Asquith Cabinet. He is a son of the late Thomas Hamar Greenwood, of Whitby, Ont., and a graduate of Toronto University.



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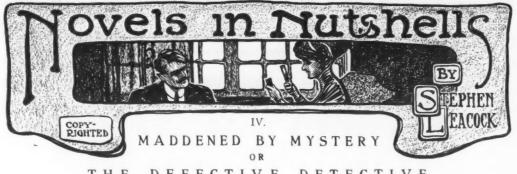
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Doronto Saturday Night Dear Editor Enclosed please find 300 for one years subscription to "The Paper worth while: My address

Chess as played to-day is a comparatively modern game, but is the outcome of centuries of development The earliest record of chess problems is thought to be a passage in a Persian manuscript attributed to Caliph Kalifen Matasin Billah, who reigned nine years in Bagdad in the first of the ninth century A.D. If the passage were understood it would be found to refer to a game of chess so unlike that of to-day that the problem would make no interesting appeal to any modern chess-player.

There is no knocker like the dead-



DEFECTIVE THE DETECTIVE

THE Great Detective sat in his office, He wore a long green gown and half a dozen secret shoulders disguised his identity.

badges pinned to the outside of it. Three or four pair of false whiskers hung on a

whisker-stand beside him. Goggles, blue spectacles and motor glasses lay within

He could completely disguise himself at a second's

Half a bucket of cocaine and a dipper stood on a chair Prince of Wurttemberg?" at his elbow.

His face was absolutely impenetrable. A pile of cryptograms lay on the desk. The Great Detective hastily tore them open one after the other, solved them, and threw them down the cryptogram shute

There was a rap at the door. The Great Detective hastily wrapped himself in a pink domino, adjusted a pair of false black whiskers and

"Come in."

He laid aside his disguise. "Sir." said the young man in intense excitement, "a nystery has been committed!"

such as we completely baffle the police of the entire ontinent?"

"They are so completely baffled with it," said the secretary, "that they are lying collapsed in heaps; many of them have committed suicide.

"So," said the detective, "and is the mystery one that anything rather than stand." is absolutely unparalleled in the whole recorded annals of the London police?'

"And I suppose," said the detective, "that it involves berg." names which you would scarcely dare to breathe, at least

without first using some kind of atomizer or throat man a magician?

England will be at war with the whole world in sixteen Get him back to Paris or I fear she will be ruined. His secretary, still quivering with excitement, again

answered yes "And finally," said the Great Detective, "I presume that it was committed in broad daylight, in some such found sympathy. It ran up and down in furrows. "So place as the front porch of the Bank of England, or in he muttered, "the sister of the Archbishop, the Countethe hat room of the House of Commons, and under the very eyes of the police?"

"Those," said the secretary, "are the very conditions

of the mystery." "Good," said the Great Detective, "now wrap yourself n this disguise, put on these brown whiskers and tell me all in furs.

The secretary wrapped himself in a blue domino with ace insertion, then, bending over, he whispered in the

ear of the Great Detective. "The Prince of Wurttemberg has been kidnapped." The Great Detective bounded from his chair as if he

d been kieled from below.

A prince stolen! Evidently a Bourbon! The scion of the Prince of Wurttemberg." ne of the oldest families in Europe kidnapped. Here was mystery indeed worthy of his analytical brain.

His mind began to move like lightning. 'Stop!" he said, "how do you know this?"

The secretary handed him a telegram. It was from the Prefect of Police of Paris. It read: "The Prince of Wurttemberg stolen. Probably forwarded to London. Must have him here for the opening day of Exhibition. 000 reward." "You which?" gasped the Great Detective, his usually So! The Prince had been kidnapped out of Paris at impassive features suffused with a carmine blush.

the very time when his appearance at the International Exposition would have been a political event of the first

act was to think. Frequently he could do both together. 'Wire to Paris for a description of the Prince. The secretary bowed and left.

At the same moment there was a slight scratching at

A visitor entered. He crawled stealthily on his hands



A CHRISTMAS BOX. "The sweep 'as been, mum."

and knees. A hearthrug thrown over his head and

He crawled to the middle of the room. Then he rose.

It was the Prime Minister of England. 'You!" said the detective.

"Me." said the Prime Minister,

'You have come in regard to the kidnapping of the The Prime Minister started.

"How do you know?" he said. The Great Detective smiled his inscrutable smile.

'Yes," said the Prime Minister, "I will use no concealment. I am interested, deeply interested. Find the Prince of Wurttemberg, get him safe back to Paris and will add £500 to the reward already offered. But listen, he said impressively as he left the room, "see to it that no attempt is made to alter the marking of the prince, or to clip his tail."
So! To clip the Prince's tail! The brain of the Great

His secretary entered. "Ha," said the detective, "it Detective ree'ed. So! a gang of miscreants had conspired to-but no! the thing was not possible.

There was another rap at the door.

A second visitor was seen. He wormed his way in. lying almost prone upon his stomach and wriggling across "Ha!" said the Great Detective, his eye kindling, "is the floor. He was enveloped in a long purple cloak. He stood up and peeped over the top of it

Great Heaven! It was the Archbishop of Canterbury!

'Your Grace!" exclaimed the detective in amazement "pray do not stand, I beg you. Sit down, lie down.

The Archbishop took off his mitre and laid it wearily on the whisker stand.

"You are here in regard to the Prince of Wurttem-The Archbishop started and crossed himself. Was the

"Yes," he said, "much depends on getting him back. "Exactly."

"And it is connected, I presume, with the highest of seeing you. She is coming here. She has been explanation of the seeing you. liplomatic consequences, so that if we failed to solve it tremely indiscreet and her fortune hangs upon the Prince

> The Archbishop regained his mitre, uncrossed himself. wrapped his cloak about him and crawled stealthily our

> on his hands and knees, purring like a cat. The face of the Great Detective showed the most proof Dashleigh!" Accustomed as he was to the life of the aristocracy, even the Great Detective felt that there was here intrigue of more than customary complexity.

There was a loud rapping at the door, There entered the Countess of Dashleigh. She was

She was the most beautiful woman in England. She strode imperiously into the room. She seized a chair

imperiously and seated herself on it, imperial side up. She took off her tiara of diamonds and put it on the tiara-holder beside her and uncoiled her boa of pearls and put it on the pearl-stand.

You have come," said the Great Detective, "about

"Wretched little pup!" said the Countess of Dashleigh

So! A further complication! Far from being in love with the Prince, the Countess denounced the young Bour bon as a pup! "You are interested in him, I believe."

"Interested!" said the Countess. "I should rather say Why, I bred him!"

"I bred him," said the Countess, "and I've got £10,000 up on his chances, so no wonder I want him back in Paris. Only listen," she said, "if they've got hold of the Prince With the Great Detective to think was to act, and to and cut his tail or spoiled the markings of his stomach

it would be far better to have him quietly put out of the The Great Detective reeled and leaned up against the side of the room. So! The cold blooded admission of the beautiful woman for the moment took away his breath! Herself the mother of the young Bourbon, misallied with one of the greatest families of Europe, staking her fortune on a Royalist plot, and yet with so instinctive a knowledge of European politics as to know that any removal of the hereditary birth-marks of the Prince would

forfeit for him the sympathy of the French populace. The Countess resumed her tiara.

She left.

The secretary re-entered.

"I have three telegrams from Paris;" he said, "they are completely baffling.

He handed over the first telegram.

"The Prince of Wurttemberg has a long wet snout, broad ears, very long body and short hind legs." The Great Detective looked puzzled.

He read the second telegram, "The Prince of Wurttemberg is easily recognized by

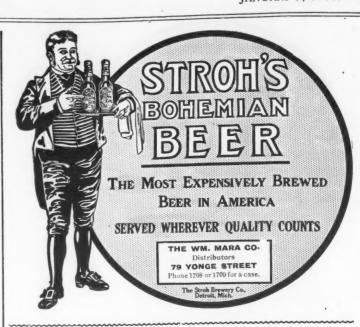
his deep bark." And then the third.

"The Prince of Wurttemberg can be recognized by the patch of white hair across the centre of his back." The two men looked at one another. The mystery

was maddening, impenetrable. The Great Detective spoke.

"Give me my domino," he said. "These clues must be followed up," then pausing, while his quick brain analyzed and summed up the evidence before him-"a young man," he muttered, "evidently young since described as a 'pup, with a long wet snout (ha! addicted obviously to drink ing) a streak of white hair across his back (a first sign of the results of his abandoned life) -yes, yes," he continued, "with this clue I shall find him easily."

The Great Detective rose. (Concluded on page 13.)





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Baron Munchausen's Book. living scene; but that some exhibitors of such scenes got into trouble because the actors in them had indulged in vile language, forgetful of the fact ong time (says the New York Evethat the motion of their lips was permutes had been taught to read the lips. Would not this story have been regarded as equaling in incredibility. and surpassing in grotesqueness, almost anything the baron actually put into his book?

The gross receipts of the Oberammergau peasants from this year's Passion Play amounted to nearly half some minutes of exposure to make the picture, but that year by year methods were found for increasing lage treasury, and the remainder displaced in the village treasury, and the eight hundred odd vided among the eight hundred odd players. The most highly paid of the latter receive about \$625 for their summer's work.

portraying persons and things in mo-tion, which produced upon the eye The former is so difficult that it is Money can be made in two ways.



JANUARY

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85 Yonge

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canny appari less ghost. Romances, as existing Many curiou the peasant spectre. Sir of the Irish puts me in m lanrig Castle the Duchess Kitty, bloom who, instead world in herself with in a wheelb folklorists w this form, bu

a modern or

Sir Thom Henry VIII sided at B miles from the local bel on a certai one thousan drawn by fo circuit of neighborhoo under his a found loiter ilar story Castle, the at Beverley less ghost drives four above its s tain house a chest with of which d tion is tha on horseba Many spots buried are less ghosts clothes. S was passin horses a Lane, Elles man was l without a fright and wagon and

> was killed same spot. There is Way, a no than a cer woman w haunt the buried, at miles from north roa "Mary W chapel "or of the Vi legends o old belief

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you and ache, would you hesi-tate in calling on your dentist? You would not. You would im-mediately have them attended to so that the trouble would be stopped at once.

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#### The Headless Ghost.

OCALITIES where any fatal ac-Cident has happened or murder been committed are frequently supposed to be haunted by that uncanny apparition known as the "headless ghost." Hunt, in his "Popular Romances," notices this superstition as existing in the west of England Many curious tales are still told by the peasantry of this mysterious spectre. Sir Walter Scott, speaking of the Irish dullahan, writes thus: "It puts me in mind of a spectre at Drumlanrig Castle of no less a person than the Duchess of Queensberry-'fair Kitty, blooming, young, and gay'who, instead of setting fire to the world in mamma's chariot, amuses herself with wheeling her own head in a wheelbarrow through the great It has often puzzled the folklorists why ghosts should assume this form, but the idea is by no means a modern one

Sir Thomas Boleyn, the father of Henry VIII.'s unfortunate Queen, reat Blickling, about fourteen miles from Norwich. According to the local belief he is doomed annually on a certain night of the year, for one thousand years to drive a coach drawn by four headless horses over a circuit of twelve bridges in that neighborhood. He carries his head under his arm, and few people are found loitering on that night. A similar story is prevalent of Caistor Castle, the seat of the Fastolfs; and at Beverley, in Yorkshire, the head less ghost of Sir Josceline Percy drives four headless horses nightly above its streets, passing over a cer tain house which was said to contain a chest with a hundred nails in it, one of which dropped out every night The reason assigned for this visitation is that Sir Josceline once rode on horseback into Beverley Minster Many spots where suicides have been buried are said to be haunted by head less ghosts attired in white graveclothes. Some years ago, as a man was passing in a wagon with three horses a four-lane end in Lynea Lane, Ellesmere, Shropshire, where man was buried, he saw a woman without a head. The horses took fright and ran off, overturning the wagon and throwing the man into the Brumby Hole, when the wagon and the shaft horse fell upon him. The other two horses broke loose and gal loped home, and, on a search being made, the dead body of the wagoner was found in the hole. Exactly twelve months later his son, it is said, was killed by the same horses in the same spot.

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There is also the ghost of the Mary Way, a now forgotten spectre of morthan a century ago. The figure of woman was commonly supposed to haunt the spot where a suicide was buried, at the cross-roads about two miles from Wenlock, on the Bridgnorth road, which is known as the "Mary Way," probably from some chapel "or processional route in honor of the Virgin." Connected with the legends of the headless ghost is the old belief that persons, prior to their death, sometimes appear to their friends without their heads.

#### Tragedies of Aerial Navigation

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HE slow development of aerial navigation, as compared with other modes of locomotion, is largely due to the very much greater percentage of danger attending an accident in the air. Disasters happen on land and sea but the risk is minimised by life saving appliances which it is impossible to apply to aerial innovations. As a consequence any miscalculation on the part of the aeronaut, any defect in his machine, is almost certain to be fatal

The history of aeronautics is full of tragedies due to the faith of inventors in their own ideas. The very first man to ascend in a balloon, the gallant Pilatre de Rosier, finally met his death in this fashion in an original attempt to add to his buoyancy by suspending a hydrogen balloon over one filled with hot air. After attaining a height of 3,000 feet the inevitable result followed. Both balloons took fire and blew up with the result that de Rosier and his companion were dashed to atoms.

A similar misplaced confidence induced the celebrated Mr. Cocking to test the value of his newly constructed parachute and exhibit its qualities to a vast concourse of people assembled at Vauxhall Gardens. In 1814, Mr. Cocking had been awarded a medal by the Society of Arts for his views on the proper form of parachutes; twentythree years later he demonstrated in a tragic fashion the falsity of his conclusions,

An immense machine, weighing with its inventor not



THE KAISER DECORATES THE STORK. A German cartoon on the recent increase in the birth rate, which has pleased the Emperor.

less than 394 ib., was constructed according to his direc tions, and on the eventful day attached to a balloon. After rising to a height of nearly a mile the unhappy inventor, with a cheery "Good Night" to the aeronauts in the car above him, cut the rope that connected him with the balloon. The parachute at once collapsed and, turning over when at this vast height, fell heavily and rapidly through the air, dashing the unfortunate Cocking to the earth near Lee, in Kent, where his lifeless body was discovered by some farm laborers.

Undeterred by previous tragedies, and confident that he had discovered the secret of the air, a Belgian shoemaker, Vincent de Groof, styling himself the "Flying Man," designed a machine that was a sort of cross be-tween beating wings and a parachute. After vainly endeavoring to make practical experiments in Paris and Brussels, he at last, in 1874, demonstrated the futility of his invention in the usual tragic fashion before an immense audience gathered in Cremorne Gardens.

Like his predecessors, de Groof ascended attached to a balloon, and when at a considerable height cut himself free. No sooner had he done so when the wings were seen to collapse together overhead, assuming a vertical position, and the unfortunate flying man, coming down like a stone, fell in Robert street, Chelsea, and was killed on the spot.

Of the various imitators of Santos Dumont none have been more enterprising and enthusiastic than his fellow countryman, Auguste Severo; but the good luck that invariably attends the experiments of the more famous aeronaut was conspicuously wanting in the case of his compatriot. For months Severo was known to be engaged in the construction of a new airship, but so jealously was his secret guarded that very little got abroad as to the details of its design. At last, early in May, 1902, the machine was complete, and on the morning of the 12th it

rose quietly and steadily into a calm sky.

At first all went well, and admiring acclamations rose from the vast crowds of Parisians who were watching its evolutions. Suddenly, however, a sheet of flame was seen to shoot from one of the motors and the next instant the car was enveloped in shooting tongues of fire. A few moments later the flames had reached the 9,000 cubic feet of hydrogen contained in the immense silken envelope, a tremendous explosion followed, and all that was left of the airship fell to the ground, Severo and his companion being dashed to atoms.

Although from the instances cited it is clear that an accident to a flying machine is almost invariably attended with fatal results to the aeronaut, in the case of baloons, surprising-almost miraculous-escapes are by no means uncommon. This is due to the fact that in its rapid descent through the air, as a consequence of some disaster to the balloon, the silken envelope frequently spreads itself out in the form of a parachute, thus offerng considerable resistance and enabling the occupants of the car to reach terra firma safely.

In the very early days of ballooning an immense fire balloon was constructed, 130 feet high, and capable of lifting several tons. It ascended at Lyons with no less than seven passengers in the car. At an altitude of half a mile the machine, which had been made of too slender material for its huge size, suddenly developed a rent of half its length, causing it to descend with tremendous velocity, but without the smallest injury to any of the passengers.

The same good fortune, however, does not always attend an accident of this nature, as is evidenced by the

fate of Lieutenant Harris, who ascended from the Eagle Tavern, City road, in a balloon fitted with a special valve of his own invention. The unfortunate officer was accompanied by a young lady, Miss Stock by name, who was afterwards able to give some particulars of the tra-

The balloon rose successfully to a fair height when, apparently, the natent valves began to leak in an alarming fashion, and instead of continuing to rise the machine began to descend rapidly. The lieutenant flung out quantity of ballast, but its effect was only monetary and they continued to descend with still greater velocity "I heard the balloon go Clap! Clap!" says Miss Stock and Mr. Harris said he was afraid it was bursting, at which I fainted and knew no more until I found myself

A gamekeeper afterwards described how he saw the balloon, which was approaching the earth at a tremendous rate, crash through an oak tree and strike the ground. He hurried to the spot, and found the girl still alive, but insensible, while Lieutenant Harris, already dead, lay with smashed ribs and a broken breast bone.

A few years later, the veteran aeronaut, Mr. Simmons the same who had carried de Groof and his flying machine in the fatal experiment at Cremorne Gardens, fell a victim to aeronautical progress.

Accompanied by two other passengers, he had ascend ed from Olympia with the intention, if practicable, of crossing to Flanders. All went well until the sea coast came into view, when the aeronauts decided to descend. Their grapnel, however, failed to take hold, so a little ballast was thrown out causing the balloon again to rise In ascending the grapnel became entangled in the upper boughs of some tall elms, and the balloon, borne by the force of a strong wind, was repeatedly blown down to the earth with great violence, each time rebounding to a considerable height. After a few impacts the great gas bag burst, and the car and its occupants were dashed to the ground. When, finally, the unfortunate aeronauts were extricated by some laborers. Mr Simmons was found dead with a fractured skull, and both of his com panions badly injured.

But perhaps the most thrilling experience that ever attended an aerial voyage befell M. Gasten Tissandier and his two companions, M. Croce Spinelli and M. Sivel, during the voyage of a balloon called the "Zenith." The ascent took place under the auspices of a co-operation of French scientific societies, its object being to investigate the condition of the upper regions of the atmosphere.

At 23,000 feet the three occupants of the car felt stupid and half frozen, but by inhaling oxygen from a special apparatus which they had brought with them, they pa: tially revived. Throwing out more ballast they mo yet higher. In spite of the fact that M. Tissandier's hands were frozen he was still able to scratch a few note. describing his sensations, and his accounts form the most remarkable narrative in aeronautical records.

As the balloon continued to ascend the sufferings of the intrepid travellers increased in intensity, but, in a half fainting condition, they continued to cut off the bags of ballast that were hung to the balloon. Long before they had reached their maximum height of 28,000 feet all three men were completely unconscious.

When M. Tissandier came to himself he discovere that the balloon was descending with frightful speed and making great oscillations. He crept along on his hands and knees to where his companions lay huddled up and motionless. To his horror he discovered that M. Sivel' face was black, his eyes dull, and his mouth open and full of blood, while M. Spinelli's eyes were half closed, and his mouth bloody. The car struck the ground with a tremendous impact, but M. Tissandier miraculously escaped serious injury. His fellow voyagers, however were quite dead and their bodies cold and stiff.

#### Fortunes Made in the Ring.

EM MACE, the world-famous prize-fighter who died the other day, recently signed an application for an old age pension at a London post office. Mace was seventy-nine, and in his last days was entirely without means, apart from the occasional offerings of hero-worshippers. Yet the old warrior made several fairly big sums in his time, says M.A.P.

However, the making and squandering of fortunes has been a characteristic of the pugilistic profession from time immemorial. Not long ago there died in London friendless and penniless, a champion of fisticuffs who had von over £50,000 before he was thirty-five—to wit George Dixon, the greatest featherweight of his day.

Yankee Sullivan, the pugilist hero of half a century back, and the winner of hundreds of fat purses, came to a sordid end at San Francisco. Tom Hyder, the mos York ever £20,000 which he had won in the ring, and his friends had to pay for his burial. The Irish giant, Ned Baldwin, who fought a drawn battle with Jem Mace, lost his huge winnings and was stabbed to death in a brawl.

Of course, there are a few exceptions to the rule. Frank Slavin is said to be doing well as a mining en gineer in Yukon, and Tommy Burns is taking excellent care of the £40,000 won by him in his fifty three fights of the last eight years.

George W. Perkins, the Wall street financier and partner of J. Pierpont Morgan, who is about to retire from active business, gave \$15,000 to the Roosevelt-Stimson campaign fund.



CALLING THE CATTLE HOME Arthur Balfour (the Merry Swiss Boy): "They don't seem to take much notice of this thing. Perhaps I haven't practised it long enough."—Punch.

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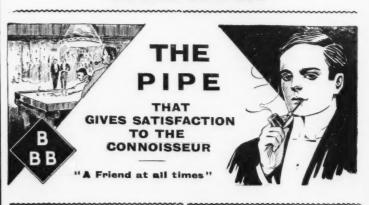
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all the European courts over affairs would have been if it had been the of international moment, the French French Ambassador's cook who was Ambassador was suddenly recalled by recalled. The Ambassador can easily his Government. "It is a very grave be replaced; but not his cook. affair, is it not," Prince Metternich was asked by a lady at a court ball, "this recall of the Ambassador?"

On a celebrated occasion in Vienna, "Not so grave, I assure you, ma-when there was much excitement in dame," the prince responded, "as it

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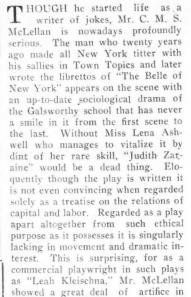
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working up theatrical effect. In "Judith Zaraine" he seems to have

been over-weighted with his purpose. His story is an excellent one for melodramatic purposes. - A mining town is under military law, owing to a prolonged strike. The oppressed miners (we are asked to take for granted that they are oppressed), are led by Judith who is a sort of sublimated Emma Goldman or Mother Jones, with an excellent wardrobe and refined manners. On the scene in the guise of a reporter is one of the largest shareholders in the mines, David Murray. He has adopted this means of satisfying himself as to conditions—an unusual but not entirely impossible ruse. Won by the charm of the fair mob leader to see things from the miners' point of view he tries to have the military withdrawn, but finds that it is too late. Deeds of violence have been committed and Col. Pontifex refuses to accede to Murray's request. An old cobbler who keeps under his bench for use on the day of reckoning, a knife which is a sort of "Sabre de mon pere," gives it to Judith and she decides to play the role of Charlotte Corday and kill Pontifex. In the attempt-which is one of the few dramatic moments who thereupon reveals his identity He also brings pressure on Pontifex to withdraw his troops by threatening to show that he has been bribed with stock in the mining company to use comes fantastic. There is a discusthe United States are devoid of honor, and their subordinates without discipline, a conclusion one refuses to RECENTLY in summarizing the They utter the most delicious paracipline, a conclusion one refuses to

Interest centres much more upon the acting of Miss Lena Ashwell who ed with the play through the very plays Judith than on the play itself. capable production given under the Almost from the moment when she auspices of the Press Club three went upon the stage twenty years ago, years ago, but it requires a company she has commanded critical favor in of skilled comedians to bring out all London and has been allotted im- the nuances of the piece. portant roles. By her personal inten- Bennett has given the sub-title "A sity and imaginative power she gives Frolic" to one of his earlier novels, a significance to her role not confer- and the same term might have been acted in all parts of the British Emred on it by the dramatist. Her per- applied by Oscar Wilde to this piece. pire with the exception of Canada sonality is unique; it has much of the The term farce is quite inadequate, According to all accounts you could.

have killed himself. Who he is and

the matter important.

York Life, provides weekly advance information about the plays and players to be seen at the leading Toronto theatres. His "tips to playgoers" are written by a man without fear or favor. A RIP-ROARING FARCE.

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brated dramatic critic of New

Money spent to make one's self laugh is not necessarily money squandered. If you're too thin, "laugh and grow fat" isn't a bad prescription. "A laugh a day keeps the doctor away" isn't simply a proverb. It is a big truth. And in "Seven Days" there are enough laughs to supply a whole family for a month. It isn't a pretentious piece. It doesn't masquerade as highly polite comedy. It is frankly a farce and a very roughhouse farce at that. In fact there are one or two situations which will give the over-captious a chance to say that the piece isn't over-refined. isn't over-refined.

I understand that the original company has been pretty well kept together. From the night of the first performance they gave a splendid performance and during the run of the piece at the Astor Theatre, which lasted for more than a year, they got to be so that every line and every movement became almost second nature. In fact one wonders that after so many repetitions of exactly the same work there could be any spontaneity or fun-making ability left in the impersonators of the different characters.

"Seven Days" Isn't entertainment for the high-brows or for those who are too dignified or self-important to let themselves laugh right out in meeting. The ordinary human person is likely to find it pretty amusing diversion from the matter-of-fact things of life.

WAITING FOR A THEATRE.

Grace George, who is the wife of Mr. William A. Brady, the well-known manager, has not yet brought "Sauce for the Goose" into New York, so I am not able from personal knowledge to tell you what it is like. I infer, however, that it is suited to Grace George's abilities, which not very long ago she discovered to be those of the comedienne instead of the emotional actress she and her husband had always thought her.

The inference is based on the fact that the piece is being

sne and her husband had always thought her.

The inference is based on the fact that the piece is being saved for New York until the builders shall get through with "The Playhouse," the dainty little theatre Mr. Brady is putting up in Forty-seventh street just off Longacre Square. This is to be Grace George's dramatic home and it is hardly to be believed that so astute a manager and husband as Mr. Brady would let her open the house with a play he didn't consider good in itself and fitted to her abilities. Therefore, I think it may be taken for granted that "Sauce for the Goose" will be worth seeing.

James S. Metcaffe

mysterious fervor that one has noted because, though the play is as extrain the acting of the Jewish actress vagant as any farce ever written, it Bertha Kalich, but her diction and has a literary grace which lifts it style are of course much purer. In far above that form; it cannot be truth it may be said that she has mastermed a comedy for Wilde disdains of the play-she nearly kills Murray, tered the very essence of dramatic to get into relations with life; it is expression and creates subtle and assuredly not a serious drama, for and dissuades her from ber purpose, poignant effects with a very small ex- Wilde constantly starts people on penditure of merely physical energy. the qui vive for an emotional situa-Her support almost without exception tion and then turns it to laughter. is admirable. Mr. Charles Waldron Though his characters wear the garb is handsome, earnest and impressive. of ordinary English ladies and gentleviolent measures against the miners. He handles sentiment with reserve men, they are as closely akin to the From thence onward the action be- and dignity. That accomplished and real article as are the personages of comes fantastic. There is a discus- versatile actor John E. Kellerd, plays Gilbert's "Mikado" to the Japanese. sion between the two men as to which the corrupt Pontifex with fine au- In truth Oscar Wilde paid the highshall kill the other, and whether they thority. Mr. Gordon Johnstone gives est possible compliment to the man ought to suicide, but it ends in noth- a capital sketch of an anarchistic who laughed his aesthetic pretensions ing. The fact that Murray is a rich miner, and no better acting is done in out of existence by the creation of man who is willing to make sacrifices the play than that of Donald Gallaher Bunthorne in "Patience." He imitatfor the cause of humanity seems to as the timorous boy. The old cobbler ed him. But his fooling is more make him repellent in Judith's eyes, of Mr. Howard Kyle is a very fluffy subtle than that of Sir William Gila repulsion which is only conquered performance for so experienced an bert, whose characters all dwell in by a kiss as the curtain drops. The actor. He suggests Santa Claus comic opera-land and are obviously general tone of the play seems to sug- rather than a philosopher with a sup- made to laugh at. The great charm gest that senior military officers in pressed propensity for assassination. of the Wilde piece lies in the per-the United States are devoid of honor.

accept. Ignoring this aspect of the Fortnightly Review, the English platitudes—as if they were the most play it may be said that the author critic Arundell Esdaile, said, "In matter of fact utterances imaginhas swamped in talk a story full of The Importance of Being Earnest," able. In all his prose plays Wilde excellent theatric possibilities. We laughter reigns supreme. There is showed himself a master of paradox are obliged to except the power and not a sentence in the play, not a and epigram but in "Lady Winder-eloquence of Judith on hearsay. The situation, that does not bubble with mere's Fan," "A Woman of No Imother characters talk a great deal laughter; quotation is perfectly importance" and "An Ideal Husband," about her generalship but it is never possible, as no one could know where he attempted also to write serious put into action, save when she hides to begin or to stop, except with the ehind the door with her dagger, first and last words of the play. The There are a few fine episodes of a only remedy is for everyone to read ing most interesting and moving reminiscent character. One is that it, and if possible, to see it. The inin which Judith recognizes the corpse cidents parody those of traditional of a youth killed in an attack on head- melodrama; the long-lost hero, for quarters, as that of her brother. The example, is identified not by a strawother is that in which a boy tells of berry mark under his right arm, but the cold fear of steel which possesses by a handbag in which his governess him. This latter episode obviously re- has left him at a railroad cloakroom. calls a passage in the Dutch play, It would be good also to quote the ex-"The Good Hope," produced a few planation of the verb 'to Bunbury," years ago by Ellen Terry. Mr. Mc- with which this play enriches the Lellan commits the theatrical sin of English language, and to show how constantly introducing the name of a this play enriches the English lancharacter who does not appear, and guage." who is supposed in some obscure way

Those who love gay dialogue, to influence the action. He is one flashes of wit that come and go as John Isaacs, who is announced to elusively as the swallow flies, will be inclined to regard this as but moderwhy he kills himself is a riddle, but ate praise after seeing the production Judith and the others seem to deem of the play by Mr. A. E. Matthews, and his associates this week. Many Torontonians were already acquaint-Arnold

sistent gravity of all the characters. he attempted also to write serious emotional drama and lighten it with flashes of wit. He succeeded in tellstories but the intermingling of pure whimsical fancy gave an air of artificiality which prevented these plays being accepted as serious satires on modern society. When in "The Importance of Being Earnest," he confined himself solely to the artificial he attains to a fuller unity of effect and his auditors accept his airy fooling,-his topsy-turvydom-with no sense of unrest. So completely does he win them, that his improbabilities become for the time being plausible and they become themselves citizens of this land of topsy-turvy, rejoicing in iridescent flashes of speech. Undoubtedly it is all talk with but a few situations to carry the dialogue, but it is such talk as has never been surpassed on the English speaking stage for glamor, grace and lightness. The actor featured in the an-

nouncements of the play was Mr. A. E. Matthews and his artistry amply justifies the distinction. Since 1896 he has occupied a prominent position as a light comedian on the London stage and before that he had



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M. WARING DAVIS, 87 Shuter Street, Montreal Resident Secretary for Canada. her touc out of l cast is a THE to those w exquisit forward speaking she did, cited lit subtlety acters ( little to the love she pres unsuppo one did delight that en scenes lines t chants It has

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in Kipling's phrase, "Take hold of the wings of the morning and flop round the earth till you're dead" and still light on some spot where Mr. Matthews had acted. His style is peculiarly subtle and absolutely devoid of pose. His rendering of the paradoxes and epigrams of Wilde is almost ideal for the reason that he never assumes the smart manner. He has an imperturbable gravity in the most jocose situations, yet his solemnity never becomes stodgy. There is a subtle gleam in the eye that lightens the performance. He has lightens the performance. He has augmented the text of Wilde with delightfully appropriate business and does the smallest things in a manner that provokes gentle laughter,-for instance, when he quietly tears up his mail without reading it, on merely glancing at the envelopes. No man could convey so much amusement as he without exerting a great deal of nervous force, yet he never gives the sense of effort. Mr. Hamilton Reville, one of the most refined and clean cut actors on the stage, in addition to being the possessor of exceptional good looks, is also admirable in manner. His seriousness is the foil of the impish gravity of Mr. Matthews. Miss Irene Fenwick is pretty as a French doll, but very far from the doll in her acting. Her face is delightfully expressive and she has the endowment of instinctive drollery. Miss Jane Oaker, though her touch is not so light as that of some of her associates, gets much out of her lines. In fact, the whole

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cast is adequate. THE return of Miss Ellen Terry to this city as a lecturer was to those who heard her an occasion of exquisite memories. Had she come girlish and poetic figure, ever con- "Messiah," one of the few oratories, forward as an unknown weman ceived in a poet's dream. To-day, de- among the scores composed during speaking as she did, and reciting as spite the fact that she is an old wo- the past two hundred years which has she did, the discourse would have ex- man she is still poetic and picturesque, held its own. To the younger generacited little attention. There is little subtlety in her summaries of the char- is instinctively mistress pervades variably comes as a revelation, desacters of Shakespeare's women, and every movement of hers within the pite the fact that Handel's harmonic little to-day in her interpretation of rich and tasteful environment that she methods find no acceptance to-day: the lovely lines of the typical scenes she presented to thrill the senses when and makes her a constantly satisfying of it. It is interesting to note annualunsupported by remembrance. What vision. Her magnetism, and the ex- ly the number of familiar faces of old one did get from her was the pensive quisite profile that will never be for- men and women, lovers of music that delight of hearing once more a voice that enchanted a whole generation,of trying to picture to oneself the scenes in which she first uttered the lines that in her old age she still chants with meaning and significance. Terry in but one Shakespearian role, that of Portia, but it was possible to build up from the fragments she gave us what she was in the other roles of Shakespearian womanhood which in her long stage career she acted. Not that Ellen Terry ever held rank as a great elocutionist or a great intellectual interpreter. Rather is her fame bound up with one of the most exquisite romantic personalities that was ever given to the stage; in her youth ever trod the English stage. A being that seemed to breathe the very atmosphere of poetry. It has been ver-Jones, but that Burne Jones was indress to paint his women like her. She has been the inspiration of more poets and painters than any Englishwoman of her time. Twenty-five years after she had passed her girl-hood I saw her in the role of Rosa-old sake's sake."

sa tend with an excellent voice and an unusual gift of dramatic expres-sion. Mr. Croxton, the basso, though mund in "Becket," a role written for



GRACE GEORGE The brilliant comedienne, who will present Geraldine Bonner's new play, "Sauce for the Goose," at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.

The picturesque of which she tion its wealth of dignified melody in-

has devised for the lecture platform, while the older generation never tires gotten for it created a new type of have never missed an opportunity to feminine loveliness, the old royal hear the "Messiah." Perhaps the real bearing, and,-once in a while,-a reason of its vital hold on the emosuggestion of the old vibrant and tions of English speaking humanity is thrilling utterance were there. That the fact that it is an intensely sincere she was restless was not extraordin- composition. Handel was not always It has been my fortune to see Miss ary, for restlessness was one of her sincere, nor was he a pietist in pracincurable shortcomings even in the tice. Nevertheless, he was a proseventies when she was the idol of all foundly religious man and in compos-England. While her snap shots of ing this work he felt at times as criticism are not very illuminative her though "the dear Lord, Himself," (to main deductions as to Shakespeare's use his own words), were giving him views on woman are correct. He as- direct inspirations. Given a man of suredly had no theory that woman the vast powers of Handel working was the inferior or even the weaker under the impulse of such tremendous vessel so far as intellect goes. Though mystical absorption as this and somehe had no women in his company to thing noble was almost certain to be write for, he constantly drew ideal the outcome. The sincerity and pictures in which he made his women breadth of its fervor thrills the heart according to all accounts she was the the superiors of men in initiative and of every receptive listener. Dr. Tormost exquisite aesthetic vision that resource. This is not so surprising as rington, whose name has been identiit seems, for it will be remembered fied with the "Messiah" for forty that he wrote during the reign of years, still conducts with his old time Elizabeth, who, whatever her short- enthusiasm and grip on things. His aciously recorded that it is not true comings of character, was assuredly chorus this year is the best he has had that she imitated the women of Burne one of the genuine statesmen of her for some years and shows the training time and who, it is stated by Roger of a man who knows the music backspired by her personality and mode of Ascham in "The Schoolmaster," was ward. Miss Eileen Millet and Mrs. also one of its finest scholars. Miss Carter-Merry displayed their old time Terry does not, however, make the charm and efficiency in the beautiful mistake of pulpiteering on behalf of solo for women. Mr. Edward Strong her sex and her chief appeal is to is a tenor with an excellent voice and

suffering from the seasonable malady,

ordinary travelling opera performance, however excellent, took seats for the season and were nightly attendants. A curious part of the affair is that many of these who had no interest in opera when they started in attending, because it was the proper thing to do, soon became fascinated by its attractions, and were among the loudest to deplore the conclusion of the season and to put themselves down for seats for next year. Cheap opera can be carried on for a short time by the support of the "ordinary people" alone—the people who like opera because it is opera, and not because it is fashionable. But these people will never provide sufficient money to engage the great singers of the world and maintain a first-class ensemble and a costly orchestra. The social backing of the Montreal "upper ten" has enabled the Montreal Opera to present such singers as Edmond Cement, the greatest tenor of Opera Com: yue of Paris, and probably the greatest French operatic tenor singing to-day, as Esther Ferrabini, an incomparable Mimi and one of the most temperamental and versatile artists on the stage, as Ugo Colombini, a Milan tenor of the highest standing, and all those with an orchestra of forty first-class players, mainly from the Manhattan Opera, under the guidance of Agide Jacchia, one of the most brilliant of Italian conductors. The Montreal people do not expect to make money by presenting these artists in Toronto; they do hope to awaken the interest of all classes of Torontonians, and so to ensure the requisite backing for an all-Canadian season next autumn, in which Toronto shall have an essential part. The performance of the week after next will, in a certain sense, be a plebiscite upon the attitude of Toronto towards a permanent grand opera estrablishment.

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Everyone interested in music should attend the Toronto Symphony Orchestra concert at Massey Hall on Thursday evening, Jan. 12th, when the "Pathetique" symphony by Tschalkowsky, the greatest creative genius Russia has ever produced, will be the outstanding feature. This symphony presents much original material, characteristic of the ruggedness and the pathos of Russian life. Its form is also strikingly peculiar: instead of the usual allegro or brilliant ending, the finale is a lengthy Adagio—a mighty wall—in which human grief and despair are graphically expressed. Francis Macmillen, the celebrated violinist, who appears at this concert as soloist, is now making his third American tour; his art more perfect than ever, and with the acclaim of the leading conductors and musicians of the world, he having appeared in all the great European cities and with every orchestra of importance on both continents. Mr. Macmillen will play with orchestral accompaniment the Goldmark masterpiece, the Concerto in A minor, his dazzling performance of which is the amazement of his audiences, and will also give the Ave Maria by Schubert-Wilhelmi, and the Moise Fantasie by Paganini, with Mr. Gino Aubert at the plano. Public sale opens at Massey Hall on Tuesday, Jan. 10th.

The first concert of the Jan Hambourg Trio (Jan Hambourg, violin; Paul Hahn, cello; and Richard Tattersall, piano) will be given on Jan. 237d, at 8.15 p.m., at the Conservatory Music Hall. At this concert Miss Beatrice Delamere, mezzo soprano, will make her debut after studying abroad for several years. The programme will include Saint Saens F Major trio, Opus 18; Hadyn trio in G Major, and some violin solos by Mr. Hambourg. It will be one of the interesting events of the season.

#### THE THEATRES

Wagenhals and Kemper, those highly successful producers and managers of the New York Astor Theatre, announce the first production in this city at the Princess Theatre, for an engagement of one week, commencing Monday, January 9th, with usual Wednesday and Saturday matinees, of their great comedy success which has just ended a record-breaking run of over 400 nights at their New York Theatre, The Astor. This play is called by the very catchy title of "Seven Days," and is the joint work of Mary Roberts Rinehart and Avery Hopwood, two authors who have already shown well in dramatic authorship, as well as in the literary field. Wagenhals and Kemper, those highly

mund in "Becket," a role written for her by Tennyson, and my memory of it is of the most exquisitely tender,

THERE is no question of the perential vitality of Handel's with a noble voice and a mastery of the oratorio style.

Grace George win be seen at the Alexandra for the week beginning Jan with a noble voice and a mastery of the oratorio style.

Grace George win be seen at the Alexandra for the week beginning Jan with a noble voice and a mastery of the oratorio style.

Grace George win be seen at the Alexandra for the week beginning Jan with a noble voice and a mastery of the oratorio style.

Sauce for the Goose," by Geraldin Bonner. This will undoubtedly be on the oratorio style,

\*\*Wellow Chasles with the oratorio style,

\*\*The social element in grand opera is a strange and mysterious thing, but it is next to impossible to carry on grand opera without it. In Europe its place is supplied to some extent by government subventions, which relieve the opera from the necessity of being self-supporting. In England and in America the support of the "upper ten" is indispensable. Canada up to a few months ago was one of the few large and wealthy countries of the world in which there was no effort to present grand opera; our supply of that commodity was wholy imported, and, unfortunately, grand opera is a commodity that deteriorates in transportation. The first effort to maintain an operatic establishment in Canada and provide the necessary social basis for its support has just been made in Montreal Musical Society, which is the incorporated body in control of the Montreal Gopera, include Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Meighen, son of Robert Meighen, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co.; Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Meighen, son of Robert Meighen, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co.; Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Meighen, son of Robert Meighen, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co.; Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Meighen, son of Robert Meighen, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co.; Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Meighen, son of Robert Meighen, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co.; Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Meighen, son of Robert Meighen, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co.; Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Meighen, son of Robert Meighen, of the Lake of the woods Milling Co.; Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Meighen, son of Robert Meighen, or the Lake of the woods Milling Co.; Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, Rodolphe Forget, M.P.; J. L. Perron, K.C., and E. Fabre-Surveyer, K.C., and among the prominent people who supported the undertaking by taking boxes of blocks of seats for the season (there were

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We depend on this sale to clear our stock of broken odd pieces, and generally that has exceeded a brief time limit. On such articles the reduction are of a very radical character, ranging FROM 20 PER CENT. TO 50 PER CENT., but the sale is not confined to these. Every piece of furniture in stock -small or large, low priced or expensive, comes under the price reduction rule for January to the extent of at least 10 PER CENT.

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n which Glenn Curtiss made his sensa in which Glenn Curruss made his sensa-tional flight in France. Special features for the week will be Laddie Cliff, Eng-land's boy comedian; Lottle Williams, presenting 'On Stony Ground,' and Frank Wilton and the De Long Sisters in a merry comedy offering. Other acts included in the bill are the Cadets de Gascogne, Camille Trio, Azuma Japs,

dolphe Forget, M.P.; J. L. Perron, K.C., and among the prominent people who supported the undertaking by taking boxes of blocks of seats for the season (there were not sufficient boxes in His Majesty's Theatre to go around, even after the larger loges had been subdivided) were Sir Edward Clouston. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Mr. C. R. Hosmer, and others equally well known all over Canada. The Governor-General and Countess Grey not only lent their patronage, but repeatedly came down from Ottawa for the express purpose of attending the performances. With such leadership there was of course not difficulty in getting the fashionable world of Montreal to follow; and hundreds of people who would never have been seen in the theatre for an areoplane. This is the same machine



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An Old House Done Over.

FAMILY living in New York City considered for a number of years, the advisability of having a summer home either at the shore, or in the mountains. They took into account the fact, that four months of the year, from the latter part of May, to the end of September, were to be spent in one place or the other. So, it was nally decided that as far as real comfort goes, the inland esorts have most to offer.

The search for a small place commenced, and after ooking through houses of all sorts and conditions, last fall ended, with no prospect of a deed being signed very

quest of a summer home, had aroused quite a little interest in one of the searching party

This cottage though, viewed from the front, seemed so small, that she did not think it could contain more than ve rooms. Her amazement took a jo ous form when n March she inquired about the cettage, and was told hat eight rooms and a bath were within the limits of a ouse so deceiving, viewed from the street.

So she travelled at once to the Berkshire village in shich it has stood for the last one hundred years or more. Early in April she became the possessor of it, and resolved given new back bricks, and now delights the family by have her own experience as to whether it pays to do ver an old house or not, and thus fulfil a mad desire have the fun of it at all events.

The exact age of the cottage is not known but indi-the lower part, has given it a more old-fashioned effect

stairs, and the coloring of floor, ceiling, paper, etc., are the same as in the living room.

A simple fireplace of tan Roman brick and wood, was built in the living room, which was formally without one Book shelves were built, and the floor leveled and laid in Georgia pine, stained a rich brown and waxed. The wat paper is a deep tan or light brown, and the woodwork is painted a deep cream. The window curtains in this rcom also in the hall, were dyed a soft yellow. They reach just below the window sill and have a valance at the top Small Persian rugs in rather dark coloring were used here and in the hall,

All the windows in the house were the aggravating kind, with a stationary upper sash, and a lower sash which sale, and which had not even been entered by those in generally required much strength and a large amount of patience to open. They were adjusted by means of catches which often did not work. These were succeeded b modern-weighted windows with small square panes, which give free ventilation, and much comfort is also gaine l b having the screens on slides to the top of windows, so that they go either up or down, according to requirement. How water heat throughout makes it a livable cottage in cold

A darling old fireplace in a corner of the dining room having been boarded up for years, was disclosed, and its roar and blaze on chilly mornings.

Replacing the front of the china closet, which was of ecent date, with upper glass doors and paneled doors for



A TYPICAL MODERN INTERIOR Ingle nook, residence of Mrs. C. C. Cummings, Toronto, showing the wall panelling and built-in shelf and seats.

cations such as the old fireplace in the basement with Glass door knobs were used here, and on many of the crane, chains and bricked oven, the latter room now used doors throughout the cottage. as a laundry; the beams through which the electrician Where the old latches were found they were retained had to bore proving to be fourteen inches thick; and the and add to the interior quaintness. laths under the old plaster were hand split, irregular and These are indications of the manner of building of long and china, most of it antique, decorate the walls and

the living room.

The west wing of the cottage shown in one of the higher than they are in the other rooms

Before remodelling, a narrow piazza of about five feet in width extended along the east side of the cottage to the front. This was ripped off and replaced by a new one fifteen by twenty feet, which extends just past the side door of the dining room.

The other exterior changes were to extend the gable line of the roof, at the front of the cottage, on the west side, giving an unbroken line from the ridge pole to the end of the house, and doing away with an objectionable tin roof on the part thus covered with shingles.

The narrow piazza at the rear of the cottage was allowed to remain, and connects with the new piazza, and also connects with two chambers in the west wing. kitchen door opens on this small piazza and thus facili tates eating on the new piazza in warm weather,

The front door porch was built to relieve the severe plainness of the front of the house, and window boxes filled with Boston ferns and sprenguerii add to the cheer ful effect of a cottage painted a good deep yellow, with white trim and white shutters. The latter, when combined with certain colors, have a charm of their own.

A fence of boards and wire netting formerly extended along the street. This was removed and one constructed on the same plan as the piazza railing. Steps lead down from the end of this railing to the ground, and a path leads from them, around the west wing to the back piazza stairs. These lead to the kitchen door. This arrangement was made for the trades people's use.

From the front door one enters a hall, seven by twelve feet, not with the usual narrow winding staircase, but having one of good proportions at the side of the hall, with the quaint square spindles and plain, square newel post. A warm shade of brown carpet is used on the

Yellow crepe paper was chosen for the dining room, white woodwork. Blue and white plates, platter mantle shelf. Brass candle sticks, with brass shades are Also the chimney on the main part of the cottage was used, and a dark blue rug for the floor, which is Georgia of old masonry, but the exposed part had to be rebuilt in pine stained dark brown. The ceiling is tinted a deep order to accommodate the flue for the new fireplace in cream. The oak furniture has been stained a yellow which is almost orange. The side windows are curtained in Japanese cotton crepe of dark blue with a striking de views, evidently was added later, as the ceilings there are sign in yellow. The doors of French window have been curtained with yellow madras lace, and this window is at the end of the dining room and opens on the back piazza. side door opens on the large piazza.

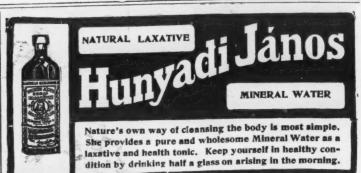
The second floor, which is only over the main part of the cottage, contains three chambers and a new bathroom A large clothes-closet with a window in it, was utilized

All of the chambers have the woodwork painted cream white, also ceilings tinted the same, and flowered papers are used. Floors are painted foliage green, except in blue and white room, where it is a dark Delft blue. The furniture in this room has been enameled Delft blue to match the wall paper. The other chamber furniture is enameled cream white

. Everything has been kept on as simple lines as pos sible, and harmony in coloring being one of the chief objects, so that colors do not clash when doors into con necting rooms are open .- J. K. B., in The House Beautiful.

William Earl Hidden, the mineralogist, after whom the transparent green variety of spodumene called hid denite was named for its discovery by him in 1880, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, fifty-seven years ago In 1879 Professor Hidden was sent out by Edison to search for platinum mines, and he discovered in the Appalachian belt many deposits of monazite from which derived thoria, used in making incandescent gas lights He has made many other discoveries of gems and min erals, and since 1906 has been engaged in an exhaustive examination of the Canadian region about Cobalt.

Thus far Dector Cook's repentance has not taken the form of rebating the \$5,000 which Kansas City paid him for a lecture.



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tentious, pompous, and futile person." commonplaces.

The British Chancellor of the Ex- The Spectator had complained that thequer, Mr. Lloyd-George, in paying Mr. Lloyd-George uttered common-nis compliments to Mr. Strachey, the places, and the Chancellor replied by editor of the Spectator, mildly de- asking if one but the distinguished scribed him as "an exceedingly pre- editor was to be permitted to utter

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JANUARY !

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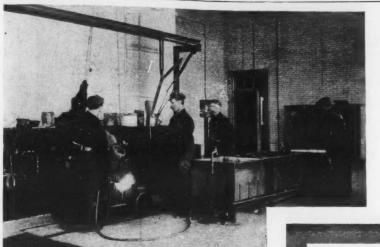
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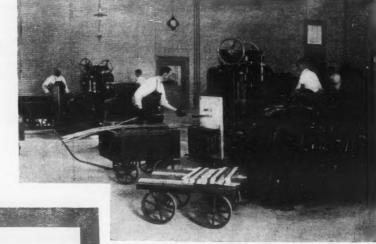
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WHERE CANADA MINTS HER COIN



whning the bars of metal through the rollers

Sorting coins in the wash-room



curing the metal into the moulds.

The big stamps which mark the coins.

O a poor man there is no place in Ottawa so interesting as the Mint. That is where he longs to be, wallowing in gold and silver pieces, letting streams of small coin trickle through his fingers, loading his pockets with the nobler denominations, and generally realizing the condition of being a millionaire. Of course, you can't spend a cent. There is nothing to buy-not to speak of the policemen and guards. But still money is worth fingering just for its own sake now and then. And natur ally a fel ow imagines that in a mint money lies around everywhere like beer in a brewery-vats full of it, rooms full of it, coins lying around in all the holes and corners, ready to insinuate themselves into your boots or the creases in your clothes, so that you might come away richer without damage to your conscience.

It was some such idea as this which drove me-who am a poor man-to betake myself one day along the banks of the canal from the Parliament Buildings, down through the park to where the Mint faces the Ottawa. It is just beyond the Archive Buildings—described in an article in these columns recently—but it is far more impressive in appearance, as befits a building devoted to gold over one devoted to mere dry as-dust records. Dr. Doughty, the Dominion Archivist, might think otherwise. But then Dr. Deughty is a historian and antiquarian and unpractical fellow senerally. Being practical consists in recogriking the pre eminent importance of gold-also silverand even copper.

But the Mint really makes a very fine appearance, as the accompanying cut shows, with its heavy stone walls, its castellated towers, it outposts at the gates, and its general appearance of a bright and airy fortress. The presence of a few Dominion police—not at all to be con-founded with ordinary "cops"—also contributes to this effect. In fact, it was one of these same Dominion police who impressed me strongly with this idea. He gazed at me through the bars as I came up to the gate.

"I'd like to see the Mint," I remarked airily, as one would tell a Yonge street "cop" that he'd like to see the City Hall,

"You would, would you?" said he. "There's a lot of

tourists took like that." His tone was not encouraging,

"Oh, have I got to get a permit?"

"Well, not if you happen to be one of the Cabinet Ministers," he stated with elaborate sarcasm. "In that case your card would be enough. But otherwise I would advise it.'

So that is why I went back to the Parliament Buildings, told my troubles to the Press Gallery, interviewed the very genial Mr. Boville, of the Department of Finance, and came back tired but triumphant with the re-

"You're a persevering man," he admitted grudgingly. And then I knew he was a native of Ireland from some where north of Sligo.

But if he was grumpy, as befits the dignity of a Dominion policeman who does sentry duty instead of walking the "beat," Mr. Cleave, the superintendent of the Mint, to whom I was introduced by the permit, was the very reverse. No man who literally "makes money" as he does, could have been more thoroughly courteous to one who doesn't make money-with a stamp or otherwise. He received me with open arms and a large bunch of keys. Carefully locking the door behind me, he turned me over to a husky assistant to be shown through. I looked my guide over, and decided that honesty was the best policy. Still, if a ten-dollar gold piece should by any accident-but it didn't, anyway,

First I was taken to the big safe where the metal is kept-gold and silver and copper and nickel. It was a grand sight. The gold lay in trim little bags, the silver in bars of various sizes, the copper lay in trays. It looked like chips. The guide handed me a nice little bar of silver. I nearly dropped it on my foot. It weighed about fifty pounds. I decided I didn't like my money in a lump. Three guards stood around, each looking in the pink of condition. I saw there was no use in lingering. So we came out and shut the big door, which had about forty bolts. It was sad to hear them clicking into place.

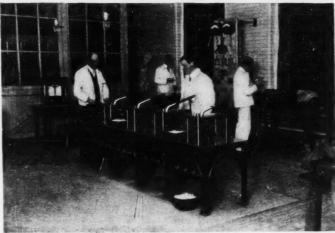
I was taken out through a door which was unlocked before me and locked again after me, into a room where the metals are weighed and the proper proportions estab lished for the melting down. You see, silver coins are not silver, and copper coins are not copper. They are mostly silver and mostly copper, but other ingredients are put in for hardening and various other purposes. Take the case of silver coins. If they were made of pure silver people would be melting them down for plate, as they used to do in the old days. If there should be too much alloy in them the temptation to counterfeit would become so great, in view of the profits to be made, that the country would be flooded with spurious coin. So that a pro-

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The soules which weigh and soil coins,



The punches poking coins out of metal strips.

time. And the only thing they have to consider in the Mint is the actual weighing out. This is done on some very accurate scales, after which the metal goes into the melting room. So did I. after my conductor had unlocked and locked more doors.

And talking of doors, one of the things that first strikes a visitor to the Mint is the way doors are kept locked there. All connecting doors between departments are locked, and only the superintendent and his immediate assistants have keys. The idea, of course, is to prevent that makes its hair curl—so to speak. any collusion between the men in the various departments, by which they might abstract any of the coin or precious metal. The very greatest care is exercised in this way. And the system is so complete, such close watch is kept on the metal as it goes from one room to the other, the weighing and tally keeping is so thorough, that even the slightest leak would be discovered in no time.

And the same care is taken with visitors. You feel the time you are there that your every move is watched, though there is no evidence at all of any precautions being taken, except in the case of large parties who are not allowed to gather in around the machines and the coins, but are kept in a path marked out by a barrier of

a body of large and husky men were grouped around some special electric furnaces, where molten metal could be seen flashing gloriously. It was a fine sight to see this liquid fire rolling about. It reminded one of descriptions heard in one's youth of the place to which naughty boys

Suddenly at a word of command a couple of the men grabbed a crucible with long steel bars and started to cision. pour the molten metal into long narrow forms arranged on a truck. In a minute or two these moulds were knock ed apart, and there lay a number of very attractive bars

of silver, ready to go in and be rolled out and punched. This was done in the next department. In the first place there were a number of beautiful rolling machines that grabbed hold of a bar of metal and rolled it down to the thickness of a copper in a few minutes. An ordinary sized man put into one of those machines would come out bout a mile and a half long and about three inches wide. And the beauty of them is that they can be gauged to a

thousandth part of an inch. narrow strips, went to the punching apparatus. The particular metal I followed was copper. My guide explained that they didn't do much with gold, as the demand was not very great, but that there was always a very fine run order again, we went into the weighing room. Here were of copper. There was no difference, however, in the process followed-except perhaps a little more care in keeping track of things.

fingers through the strip of copper and drive out a couple of round disks about every half second. It fed itself. All you had to do was to start the strip and the machine looked after the rest. These disks were then taken over they make the dies, through the power-plant, the men's to a peculiar looking trough with a corrugated bottom, which was rocked violently, thus throwing the coins into per amount of alloy is a very important thing. These regular rows. Thereupon a keen-eyed young man in walked along to Spark street together.

overalls picked up a large bunch at a time, twirled them around in his hand with a few deft movements, picked well save the ticket." "Well, goodbye," said he, "guess I'll walk. Might as proportions, however, have been established this long overalls picked up a large bunch at a time, twiried them out the ones that were imperfect, and threw the others into a box, from which they were fed to the machine had occasion to look closely at a coin—that is, if you are Valley clay! A queer thing, human nature—which is a a poor man or Scotch—you will have noticed that there bremidion and perfectly true. is a raised ridge all around the edge. The purpose of it is to protect the face of the coin. This is made by a special machine which gives each coin a loving squeeze

Next came the washing room. New coins have to be very bright and shiny, especially gold and silver coins. And this is where their complexions are improved. There is a furnace where they are baked first of all and brought to various degrees of temperature, and then there are a series of baths out of which they come like Fifth avenue belles from the beauty parlors. They make a lovely appearance. One gets collector's fever as one looks. One also sympathizes with John D. Rockefeller.

But all this time the coins are as smooth as poker chips or a bald man's head. The only thing that has been done to them is to out the ridge around the edge. Now, however, comes the very important process of stamping. And here in a room are four big machines which come Well, all this time I was in the melting room. Here crashing down every half second like so many trip hammers. They are beautifully contrived. A couple of steel fingers slip a coin into place. Down comes the die on it, the coin sinking into the hollow made by the matrix which drops just the thickness of the coin. The coin is stamped. Up comes the matrix again, and the stamped coin is shoved off as the next blank one comes on. The whole operation is performed with superb regularity and pre-

"Would you like to stamp a coin?" asked my guide. Sure!" in the most enthusiastic tone. "But there's no danger of me wrecking anything, is there?"

"Oh, no. All you have to do is to throw in that lever when I start the power." In the meantime, he had stopped the machine. 1

grasped the lever. 'Now!" said he, turning on the power again

I tried to throw it in. It bucked like a locoed steer. There was a grinding noise. The machine stopped dead, "Well, I'll be ---," but no, on second thoughts I won't tell you just what he said. It was quite natural but rather From the rolling machines the bars of metal, now long rude. Even though I had taken the one chance in a thousand of jamming the machine, there was no reason-

but let's not talk about that! After he had spent half an hour getting the stamp into perhaps the most remarkable little machines in the whole establishment. They were a number of scales in glass cases. They took the coins one by one, weighed them, The punching machine would poke a couple of steel discarded those over or under weight, and counted the coins that went through. It was inspiring to watch them

Then my guide took me down through the shops where eating rooms-for the hands take lunch on the premises -through the offices, and finally out onto the street. We ago to be present at tests to be made at the Sandy Hook

Save the ticket! And only a few minutes before I had seen him treating new half-dollars with as little which puts a ridge around the edge. If you have ever ceremony as an Ulsterman with a shovel would treat Don

P. O. D.

#### London.

FOR m: no dark, deserted lane,
With muddy footprints, leafless banks, But shops that shine the more for rain, The friendly, flashing window-pane, And watchful cabs in glittering ranks: Those country lamps burn thick and brown, Beside the lights of London Town

That heavy golden plume, flung high As though to challenge peering stars; The whisk of light where "taxis" fly. And grave Big Ben against the sky; The moving lines of brilliant cars: The great lifts moaning up and down-All these are ours in London Town

Like captured moons the pale arcs flare, Flicker a moment, dim, and blaze; Above each quiet, sombre square Through evening wind, on morning air, The distant drone of traffic strays: Let other cities smile or frown. Their magic fades by London Town.

No other voice our souls can fret With such desire when memory calls; The Empire-circle widens, yet Its farthest bounds are swaved and set Here, where the flying message falls, And all that Empire's fair renown Beats in the heart of London Town. -Wilfrid L. Randell.

Robert Wilson Shufeldt, the ornithologist, began his studies of birds early, though his marriage to the granddaughter of J. J. Audubon took place in 1895. He is the n of Admiral Robert Wilson and served under his father in the Civil War. In 1876 and for five years after he was surgeon with Merritt, Crook, and Sheridan in the frontier Indian campaigns, and then became curator of the Army Medical Museum in Washington. He has travelled extensively, and written many scientific books on birds. His home is now at the national capital.

That the United States will one day have to resort to conscription in order to have an adequate army is the belief of General Ernst von Richeneau, an authority on artillery matters in the German army, and a representative of the Ehrhardt Works in Dusseldorff, Germany. General von Richeneau arrived from Europe a few days proving grounds of projectiles sent here by his firm.

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#### A Canadian Sculptor

Dr. Tait Mackenzie wins success in the United States

OLD PENN," a weekly review of the University of Pennsylvania, contains in its issue for December 17 an interesting appreciation by Mr. Charles Wharton cal instructor at McGill University, Montreal, who was born in Almonte, Ont. The article reads:

The artist must interpret his own time. This is a critical dictum which will always essentially hold true. Some of us think, no doubt, that the sculptor is an ex ception to this rule; our ideals of the plastic arts are so entirely associated with Greece that we feel as if nothing had been left to later ages but imitation. Classic sculpture had, however, its realism. It did not always transcend the human form to represent divinity, but often represented man in his nobler occupations. Of these the feats of strength exhibited in athletic games at various religious festivals were most highly esteemed, and the ancients placed among their masters the name of Myron, modeler of the Discobolos, or Discus-Thrower. Among other examples, the athlete with the oil-scraper, perhaps by Skopas, will be recalled by every one who has visited the Vatican collections.

chubby features and wonder-wide eyes; girls with flowing, simplified outlines; and above all, as with Lenbach, men of the most various types, each represented in some characteristic way. Brockden Brown and Huger, the young friend of Lafayette, are done in a somewhat formal, antique style. Then we may perhaps come to the clean-cut profile of Dr. Keen, or to the nervous, intellect ual features of Forbes Robertson as Julius Cæsar. There are vigorous modern types, such as Robert Barr and Dr. Sargent; and again, odd, anomalous faces, such as those of the painters, Dougherty and Ullman. Equal success in so many attempts could hardly be expected of any artist except Lenbach, but a majority of the reliefs just mentioned will convey to the beholder a forceful conviction of their verisimilitude.

A relief looks like a very simple piece of work, but as matter of fact its execution presents many problems. By means of photographs, the sculptor can obtain an accurate silhouette to serve as a frame, but after that he must, on a surface not more than a quarter of an inch high, so model the features of his subject that they will convey to the beholders a complete and vivid personality. This is a mystery which no mechanical transposition can solve. Look carefully at the detail on one of these faces and you soon see how anxiously the surface is moulded. Here you can read executive vigor, there hearty goodnature, there again a sensitive imagination. These reliefs, like all sound art, send us back to nature with quickened The comparison of such works with Dr. McKenzie's perceptions; in this case, for the fascinating study of

Franz von Lenbach, each person has been studied and and that the Greeks, who were leaders in thought, were rendered individually. There are children with their also first in the representation of physical perfection. Both conceptions should be embodied in the purpose of a modern university, and he is deserving of our gratitude who sets for us a worthy standard in either.

## Do Divining Rods Divine?

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HE search for submerged treasure going on for the past two or three years in Tobermory bay, on the West of Scotland. has been the means of awakening public interest again, in the dowser and his marvellous art. All ordinary means having failed to locate the much desiderated Spanish bullion, the syndicate conducting the search evoked the assistance, recently, of a water diviner, who had been prospecting all his life for various kinds of metals, as well as for hidden springs and streams. In the course of the first two days devoted to his task, the expert "struck it rich" so far as the baser metals were concerned. He spotted, from a boat, no fewer than fourteen guns and some relics of slight value, and these articles were found embedded in several feet of silt and under many fathoms of water. Of gold and silver little or nothing was discovered.

Opinion appears to be pretty well divided as to whether the diviner's wand is a true and certain guide to needed water; and it is a curious circumstance that local authorities possess, evidently, no legal right to employ a dowser or pay for his services out of the rates. Not long ago, the members of a certain parish council who had commissioned a water finder, were surcharged the fee paid to him, the Government auditor maintaining that there are no such powers as those claimed by the diviner. This view was subsequently upheld in the law courts; and there can be no doubt that it is shared by a considerable proportion of the population. Among the unbelievers must be counted the famous novelist, Mr. Rider Haggard. In his "Rural England" he tells of a dowser who assured his employer that at a depth of a hundred feet a splendid supply of water might be struck. "The results were a 300 feet shaft with a little water at the bottom such as accumulates in what are called 'weeping wells,' and a bill for £150." Mr. Haggard thinks that it would have been more advisable to take the opinion of "competent water engineer."

There are about thirty professional dowsers in these islands of ours, and the fact that the majority of them seem to thrive and prosper, affords sufficient proof that well-to-do Britons are not all sceptics. Among those who have, at one time or another, patronized these knights of the magic wand are Lord Salisbury, Lord Londonderry, Lord Minto, Lord Burton and Mr. A. Balfour, ex-Premier, and none of these is usually regarded as superstitious or unduly credulous. Mr. E. Vaughan Jenkins declared some years ago that there had come under his personal observation seventy or eighty cases in had proved to their own satisfaction that electricity wa uniformly and wonderfully successful. Indeed, not a single failure fell to be recorded.

An interesting investigation, on scientific lines, into the claims and pretensions of water diviners was carried out by Professor Wertheimer, of Bristol Technical College. The experiments, divided into six classes, numbered twenty-eight, and were participated in by three professional and three amateur dowsers. In one set of experiments, the efforts of the specialists were not attended with much success; and it was demonstrated that men of equal experience and standing formed different opinions interpret modern life as intimately in bronze as Millet of the same place—even in a comparatively narrow area did on canvas, and it is in portraits that such attempts are within which they were told that water did exist, though they were not told exactly where it was to be found." The correct indications did not exceed two out of every five; and an equally high percentage was obtained by a number of Bristol students who, on their own admission, proceeded entirely on guess-work. In another series of trials, the diviners were "successful to an extent that could not be accounted for by mere chance.'

Professor W. F. Barrett, one of the founders and presidents of the Psychical Research Society, is another with the view of solving once for all the problem of whether or not diviners were what they represented themselves to be. For his operations he fixed, in the first instance, upon two small fields surrounded with high walls on the side of a somewhat lofty Irish mountain. A dowser was brought over from England, who knew nothing of Erin or its geology, and whose education and acquaintsum it up autocratically. His position is already made. he was to go, nor was he given an opportunity of interviewing anybody in the neighborhood. In one field he promptly indicated a spot where, he said, plenty of water could be obtained at a depth of fifteen feet. In the adjacent part, where the water was really required, he declared that there was none. Another "inspired person" was then called in, and within a few feet of the place pointed out by the English expert, the newcomer's wand began to vibrate: At that spot water was discovered in abundance within a few feet of the surface; but, so far as could be ascertained by repeated borings, the second field was absolutely sterile. Out of 152 cases investigated by Professor Barrett, 140 were found to be successful, and there were only twelve failures.

> ground carrying a forked rod of hazel, hawthorn, willow He grasps an end of the fork in each hand, and the apex points forward. When the finder stands over a spring, the rod is observed to move with more or less violence. The work is said to produce a marked degree of nervous fatigue in the operator.

> of twenty years' standing, stated not very long ago that, in walking over ground where there is running water with a forked twig or wire in his hands, he feels a distinct vibration in both arms. A twinge ascends with finds that according as the volume of water is greater or smaller so is the intensity of the sensation. It is also possible, he asserted, that the pressure due to the head of water at the source is not without influence. Mr. Chesterman has made many exhaustive and interesting experiments with the view of ascertaining if the shock is produced by electricity, and has arrived at the conclusion that the subtle force is really responsible for the physical disturbance. He finds, for instance, that when he stands on a dry board, insulated from the ground by glass and supported over a stream that he has previously located in the ordinary way, he is perfectly unconscious of any peculiar sensation, while the act of crossing the stream on horseback provides no immunity,

Mr. John Skears, who has had thirty years' experience of divining water in many lands, has placed on record that on first taking up the profession he suffered much bodily pain and discomfort. When he came upon have a death rate of 100 per cent,



THE SUFFRAGETTE SEASON HAS BEGUN. The Political Widower: "Elphina, if you can't keep little Eustace quiet, bring him down here and i'll sing to nim."

The Tweenie-Nurse-Cook: "It's no good, sir; I've threatened 'im with that twice already."

water with his rods in his hands he felt as if a strong electric current was coursing through every vein in his person. Gradually, however, he got inured to the trouble He is now almost proof against it, and carries out his operations with scarcely any nervous strain beyond the

Time was, and it is not very remote, when the dowser was popularly believed to derive his exceptional powers from sources which were weird and uncanny. Ignorant and unlettered people are ever ready to ascribe to supernatural agencies any phenomenon, the cause and origin of which they cannot understand. It thus happened in days lang syne that persons supposed to dabble with the mysterious and demoniacal were subjected to the mos cruel punishments and, in not a few cases, burnt at the stake. Dowsing was once declared by some philosophical clergymen to be a swindle because they had proved by experiment that the fork was not moved by the devil According to these enlightened worthies the thing would probably have been quite correct and genuine if the Arch Enemy had a finger in the arrangements.

We have read, on the other hand, of some French sci entists who denounced the work as a fraud because they which diviners were employed, and that their efforts were not in any degree responsible for the motion of the twig "The art of finding fountains with succulent twigs" was declared by an American divine, who lived about one hundred years ago, to be "a cheat upon those who prac tise it, an offence to reason and common sense, an art ab horrent to the laws of nature, and deserving of universa reprobation." The ground upon which he based his grandiloquent and wholesale condemnation was the fact that, having tried a blind boy with the mystic fork, vibrations occurred in wrong places.

Mr. George Drinkwater, of the Isle of Man, tells of niece and a son of his who find water with a twig. In the case of the son his father has tested him over drains, known to the elder man but not to the younger; and the latter has often helped to discover drains, the exact position of which has been unknown to either, but subsequently verified. A beech twig is generally used because grows handy, but a wire, he says, will serve as well. "The degree of force exerted varies considerably, and at times, in resisting it, the twig is strained almost to breaking point." Mr. Drinkwater adds that neither he nor his son has ever seen a professional water-finder as work, and that he himself does not possess the wondernotable scientist, who made some elaborate experiments ful gift. He does not believe it is an "art" or magic, but simply a power acting through some unknown agencypossibly electrical-and confined to a very few indi-

And so, indeed, it may be. The power may not be un erring; but, if its scientific cause were only discovered its development might be quite feasible.

#### Trial by Jury.

HENCE comes the system of trial by jury? In the W opinion of Bourguignon, a French jurist, "its origin loses itself in the night of time." Blackstone speaks of it as "a trial that hath been used time out of mind." thinks it was introduced into England by the Normans who themselves obtained it from northern Europe. certain that the Scandinavians had an established jury system more than 1,000 years ago. The Normans on their arrival in England found prevailing there the ordeal of hot irons, which enforced the carrying of a pound of heated metal by the accused for a given distance, and the ordeal of hot water, in which by way of variation a stone had to be withdrawn from a pitcher of boiling water. No In searching for water the dowser walks over the attempt at reform in this direction was made by William the Conqueror. A noted case tried in the reign of the Conqueror, with Otho, Bishop of Bayeux, presiding as judge, has been erroneously supposed to be the first jury case on record. A dispute had arisen about certain lands to which the sheriff laid claim on behalf of the king. All the men of the county were assembled and sworn to Mr. Henry Chesterman, a professional water-finder say the truth. Eventually they found for the sheriff.

The judge, dissatisfied with the verdict, directed the men of the county to choose out of their number twelve. who should upon their oaths confirm the verdict if they thought fit. This they did. Authorities now agree, how lightning rapidity, and seems to centre in the heart. He ever, that the chosen twelve were not jurors, but merely compurgators, sworn to give evidence. The legal exist ence of jurors was first recorded under the Plantagenets. Nowadays no penalty is enforced when the twelve men chosen to form the jury are unable to agree upon a verdict. Formerly, however, a refractory juryman was committed to prison and the verdict of the eleven was taken. In the reign of King Edward III. the judges decided that a verdict given by a majority was a nullity and recommended that the judges should carry the jury about with them in a cart till they should agree. The old custom that jurors should fast until they had agreed in their verdict prevailed long, but was mercifully relaxed somewhat in Tudor times, and during Queen Elizabeth's reign a banquet was usually given to the jury by the successful party to a suit.—Chicago News.

Some people won't be satisfied until the corporation-



representations of the American sprinter is no doubt physiognomy. Art teaches us to appreciate nature, and venturesome, but not, I think, unreasonable. The Greeks reverenced physical strength, attributing it to gods and heroes. In man it was not only a component part of beauty but had also an eminently practical value. Stendhal suggests-that-in the well-formed athlete the Greeks beheld a man specially qualified to fight against the Persians. No wonder, then, that the Olympic, Pythian and other games formed a dignified part of the greatest religious celebrations.

too high a value on athletic prowess, but do we ever stop to think what this means to him? The idealizing of strength is an inspiring thing in itself, and, as we have noted with the Greeks, a finely developed body is a most practical possession for later life. Furthermore, the training required to develop a point winner means almost monastic self sacrifice for a comparatively unselfish purpose, i.e., the triumph of the team and college. Nor can the admiration of beauty fail to be roused as half a dozen quarter-milers come tearing down the straight stretch to

Dr. McKenzie has therefore done what every true artist does, he has idealized. The naturalism of his method should never obscure this. He represents in his "Relay" a man who, in his eagerness to watch a teammate, has started to one knee and gazes straight ahead. There is the figure, caught in a plastic snapshot just as tense with interest in the team-mate, full of hopes and fears for the struggle; idle now, but brimming with potential energy for the time of action.

Of course, no art demands more faithful workmanship, more love of detail, than sculpture. As Dr. McKenzie has said, no surface must be left unaccounted for. Anatomy must underlie every pose, every bulge of muscle, but this anatomy should not intrude upon the general effect. I recollect a statue at the Salon where every attachment of the pectoralis muscles to the ribs was sharply brought out. The result was only one degree less painful than the flayed saint at Milan, who carries his skin over his shoulder like a cloak. Of course, the lay observer is unable to pronounce on the finer points, but there is a firmness about Dr. McKenzie's work which assures him that the technique is right.

Again, every statue must stand another difficult test: its lines must be harmonious when looked at from any angle. Egyptian kings may be looked at only from in front or in full profile, otherwise they become at once square and meaningless. Composition is, therefore, a prime requisite. I remember standing for hours before the praying boy at the Baths of Diocletian in Rome, examining the figure from every angle, and always finding the last pose the most beautiful. Let us take Dr. McKenzie's "Competitor" in this respect. The more one scrutinizes the more one enjoys following the shifting contour of the legs, the straightened left arm and the sloping back. Line flows so easily into line that the observer never imagines what infinite experiment and care were necessary to produce this effect of repose. And in that one word, repose, is concentrated the highest praise that can be given to such a work. The figure belongs as we see it, just as a cluster of grapes hangs in a particular way or the bell of a tulip bends the stem.

Although Dr. McKenzie's athletes are his most characteristic works, we should be doing him scant justice not to notice his portraits in relief. These are of all sizes from medals to three-quarter figures, two good specimens of the latter adorning the hall of the University Medical Building. Any one comparing a number of these portraits will be surprised with the versatility of the artists' treatment. As in the paintings of the modern master,

nature art.

On the whole Dr. McKenzie's reliefs are his most perfect achievements; it is hard to see how some of them could be done better. His technical affiliations are with such realists as Dalou and Meunier, men who tried to did on canvas, and it is in portraits that such attempts are most certain of success. A portrait may be as close to life as possible, but a more imaginative figure can hardly be The American college man, we sometimes think, sets treated so graphically. A criticism that applies to most of Dr. McKenzie's athletes is that at first glance-and it is the first glance that counts in this case—their attitude, though free and natural, does not seem inevitable. Though on careful inspection they reveal many beauties, they have not quite

> "The beautiful ease of the untroubled gods." positions are a thought too casual. However, the sprinter crouched at the starting line, and the noble standing "Athlete" come near being exceptions to this statement. At least no one familiar with the sculptor's ability can doubt that he is approaching finally in this respect. His unfinished football group, a most daring attempt, promises to be of especial interest when completed.

It has been the object of this article to induce the reader to examine Dr. McKenzie's work, rather than to ance with books were very limited. He was not told where The most important European exhibitions display his tatues, and the Metropolitan Museum possesses two o them in its permanent collection. His relief portraits will rank with any of their kind, and his ideal of immortalizing the American athlete is indeed an inspiring one. In these days of the ascendency of brain we incline to forget that a well-formed, symmetrical body is worthy of admiration,



THE RELAY RUNNER By R. Tait McKenzle

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MARRIAGES.

HENDRIE—GILMOUR—At the MacNab Street Presbyterian Church, on
Wednesday, December 28th, 1910, by the
Rev. D. H. Fletcher, D.D., Agnes
Rachael Gilmour, daughter of Alexander
Turner, Esq., to Murray Hendrie, youngest son of the late William Hendrie,
Esquire

#### That Poets' Union.

THE public press announces that the poets of New York and vicinity have organized a union called the Poets' Guild. The idea is a good rate it went speeding down the steep one. The need of a poets' union has long been manifest. All the other crafts have been improving trade conditions with shorter hours and better pay, but the poet still lives upon the blue sky and thin air, but slightly heated, and as for hours of service he still, "through long days shouted back, "An' do you think Oi'm of labor and nights devoid of ease,' prances up and down on the treadmill in his attic, munching his crust of bread and carrolling his roundelay. What the world needs is a meter put on the poets, so that verse will have its standard value. The trouble is now that the magazines pay no more for a long hexameter than for a short and jerky "hark, hark, the lark." This is not as it should be.

The poet should have an eight-

hour day, and a closed shop to keep out apprentices who rhyme "dream" with "seen," sanitary environment to protect the public against the hectic tubercular poet who mixes mysticism into his product, and scatters the microbes of pessimism broadcast. But until they organize, under-paid and half-baked poets will glut the market and hard times." with wares without the label, and sweatshops like Harper's and Scribners and contractors like Sam Mc-Clure will keep the price of poetry down to the piecework starvation prices, instead of paying day wages. and the estate of the poet will be as low as that of the chambermaid in a Moreover, ever and horse garage. anon, some rank outsider like this man Mason, of Kansas, will break into this business and corner the market, turning out, by his new and improved methods, more yodels, quatrains, lyries, kioodles, rondeaux, ongs, chants, dirges, and staple and fancy odes, plaints and quicksteps in a single day than the Franklin Square sweatshop can produce in a week. The closed shop is the only way to stop the Fat Peril of Emporia from stalking into the halcvon abode of poesy and cabbaging the whole works.

Pegasus has been lariated too long in the jimson weeds; he needs a turn in the alfalfa and a few rounds of oats. The town pump should not be stuck into the Pierian spring. The muses should get a walking delegate, call out the poets, go up to Parnassus, and turn over a few altars, kick out the divine fire, and picket the place to show the gods that Music, heavenly maid, is no slouch, even in her old age.-Emporia Gazette.

The only excuse for idleness is a knowledge of our motives for work. but it is a sufficient excuse nevertheless.

It is easier to die for your friends than to live with them.



gates, but to his horror found they transfer man gave me." were closed. He tried in vain to open them, and appealed to passers-by to help him, as "the horse and cart be-longed to him." "Fancy," said one passer-by to another, "that poor man thinks he is a carter."

The boy yielded reluctantly to the after getting his copy into shape. Not "Oh, I have kept the account all system and drew back. But he did not leave the bank. He crossed the corridor and seated himself on a settee. The teller noticed him sitting there, and also noticed the reflective look on his face. The boy waited for some time, thinking it over. Finally he arose and went to the paying teller's window. A moment later he confronted the receiving teller. "I want to deposit this dollar and a half," he said. The teller grinned. The boy had just drawn a dollar from his little balance and was using it as an entering wedge for the rejected half-dollar. And so the system was beaten by the boy, and a considerable accession of bookkeeping labor was the price of defeat.

A N Irishman had received a job as brakesman on a railroad in a mountainous section of Pennsylvania, and was to be paid a certain amount per mile as wages. On one of the first trips the engineer lost control of his train, and at a dangerous gradients. Suddenly the conductor saw his companion, who had been clinging to the running-board for dear life, make a move as though to rise, and, fearful that he intended to jump, fool enough to jump whin Oi'm making money as fast as Oi am now?"

THE late Mr. Levy, of the London Daily Telegraph, once asked Mr. Sala if he had any objection to his copy being edited in the office...
"Mr. Levy," he replied, "I am like a butcher. I sell you so much meat—to me it is a matter of profound indifference whether you serve it fried, boiled, or roasted."

\* \* \* OOKING up from his magazine one night he remarked to his wife: "Do you know what I'd have done if I had been Napoleon?" "Yes," she answered. "You'd have settled down in Corsica and spent your life grumbling about bad luck

way car (says a contributor to Lipvery little concern for the dull rou- in sight, when Judge Ballard beckontine and commonplace details of life. It was the announced intention of all to transfer to the Thirty-Fourth street crosstown line, and to this end lard replied, confidently. the girl in the red hat asked for and wrote and passed to Lawyer Lawless received six transfers. But the other the following note "My dear colonel, reached the transfer point, declaring argument, I would like you to join themselves in favor of a shopping me at the Revere House in a bumper foray, so only the girl with the red of rare old Bourbot " Lawver Lawhat held to the original plan and less, halting in the midst of an imboarded the Thirty-Fourth street car. passioned period, put on his glasses. When the conductor came for her and read the note that had been hand-

A MAN sent to an asymmetric art of her and all around her. Apparentrival that the gates were open, but ly she was alone. Also, she was oblinot knowing where to deposit the fuel vious. Then he said: "Where are the he left his horse and cart outside others?" The girl with the red hat while he went to inquire. He walked looked up, startled and confused for House bar. about the grounds, but failed to see the instant. Then she replied, with any one, so made his way back to the cold dignity: "That, sir, is all the

YOUNG Philadelphian recently

MAN sent to an asylum with a conductor looked at her, on each side said: "And now, may it please the court and gentlemen of the jury, I leave the case with you. A minute later he was proceeding in stately fashion in the direction of the Revere

A YOUNG husband, finding that his pretty but extravagant wife was considerably exceeding their income, brought her home one even-A went abroad, and secured a ing a neat little account-book, nicely position as reporter for the London bound, and looking very attractive. Times. He was sent out one evening This he presented to her, together to write up the story of a rich and beautiful girl who had taken chloro-dear," he said, "I want you to put THE boy came into the Cleveland form because her lover failed to ap-down what I give you on this side, bank and laid a half-dollar with pear at the altar when due. The and on the other, write down the way his bank book on the receiving teller's young Philadelphian raced nimbly it goes, and in a fortnight I will give window. "We don't receive deposits about, gathering various particulars, you another supply." A couple of of less than a dollar," said the teller. and hurried back to the office in a cab, weeks later, he asked for the book.



NOT WHAT HE WAS LOOKING FOR. Mrs. Pecksniff: "There is a splendid article in this paper on 'How to meet trouble!"

Mr. Pecksniff: "Thank you, m'dear, but I really don't think I want to meet any more!"—Throne and Country.

print suicides only on Saturdays.

REPRESENTATIVE NYE, of Minnesota, said at a lawyer's banquet in Minneapolis: "Lawyers have grand reputations for energy and perseverance. A lad said to his father one day: 'Father, do lawyers tell the truth?' 'Yes, my boy,' the father answered. 'Lawyers will do anything to win a case."

istrate, adjusted his glasses, and calming your hair cut hefore to-day."

ed his brother John and whispered "Can't you stop him, Jack?" stop him in two minutes," John Bal-



The Walter (soliloquising): "Yes, that's it—two chairs. New 'e's figurin' out 'ow much 'e's goin' to spend. Pah! Iso wine, no tip, an' could I spare a trifle for the pore 'sathen—that's about 'is mark."—The Sketch.

far from midnight, he sped up the right," said his wife, producing the stairs to the local room, and turned little leather volume; "see, here it in his copy with apologies for his un-avoidable lateness. "It doesn't mat-ter," said one of the editors, calmly, dollars," and on the one opposite, the "this is Monday, you know, and we comprehensive little summary: "Spent

T WO beautifully dressed women got on the car at Fifty-Fifth street and entered into a discussion of their household cares and worries (according to Life). Finally, when the subject of jellies was reached, one said to the other: "Yes, we tried some crab apples this year, but the stuff wouldn't jell, and we had to give it to the Salvation Army."

THE late Sir Charles Hammond, A GIRL who inherited a snug who won a Parliament seat at A little fortune of twelve thou-Newcastle in 1892, scored neatly off sand dollars has been rather cramped a heckler who ventured to interrupt financially all her life, and she had his discourse. "Get yer 'air cut, Charalways longed for the luxuries and lie," cried the interrupter. Sir frivolities of existence. Her uncle Charles, who happened to be a magvise her as to the investment of her ly scrutinizing his interrupter, re- little fortune. "Now, my dear," said marked, "My friend, if I am not mis- he, in the tone of a genial but prudent taken, I have been the means of hav- counsellor, "of course you have made some plans-have some idea of how this is to be invested? What yearly THEY were quite content with themselves, the six young women who boarded a north-bound Broad-On one coasion he had been sport. who boarded a north-bound Broad- On one occasion he had been spout- dear uncle, to invest my money so ing forth his concluding argument for that I shall have a yearly income of pincott's Magazine), and they evinced six hours, and at the end was nowhere twenty-four thousand dollars for six

\* \* \* O N the steeple of an old Universalist church in Bath, Maine there is a wooden figure of an angel It is not a remarkably fine specimer of art, and has always been some five changed their minds before they as soon as you finish your magnificent what laughed about, especially be cause of its high-heeled shoes. The Bath Enterprise recalls the story that a former pastor of the North Con-gregational Church once accosted a devoted Universalist with the question: "Mr. Raymond, did you ever fare, she handed him the whole bunch ed him, then he removed his glasses see an angel with high-heeled shoe of transfers—the original six. The again, and, taking up his hat and bag, on its feet?" "Why, no," answered Mr. Raymond, "I can't say that I ever did; but did you ever see one without them?"

. . . IN a breach of promise case, the barrister who held the brief for injured beauty, arranged that his fair client should be so placed that her charms should be well under the ob servation of the jury. He began a most pathetic appeal by directing their attention to her beauty, and calling for justice upon the head of him who could wound the heart and betrav the confidence of one so fair concluding with a peroration of such pathos as to melt the court to tears. The counsel for the defendant then rose, and after paying the lady the

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iums lavished upon her face, he add- over, I'll send the boys along to the ed that nevertheless he felt bound to church." ask the jury not to forget that she wore a wooden leg. Then he sat down. The important fact, of which A a general man and telling him the fair plaintiff's counsel was un-aware, was presently established; and the jury, feeling rather sheepish at boots and the knives and go messages. their tears, assessed damages at the chop wood, cut short grass, mind the smallest amount.

not always characterized by a sense ten shillings a week." of proportion. One recently printed clay in the garden?" asked the man. in the Manchester Guardian reads as follows: "Willie, run to your dis- the gentleman. "I was thinking I tracted wife and frantic children. Do could make bricks in my spare time,' tracted wife and trantic children. Low you want to hear of your old mother's said the man. suicide? You will if you do not let us know where you are. Anyway, send back your father's colored meerschaum."

THE composer of "Salome" was dining one night with a party of musical friends when the conversation arried on the compositions of the I'll make him a barrister; if not, I'll Kaiser. Some of the guests had expressed their opinions pretty freely, when Herr Strauss put his finger to his lips and said, "Sh! sh!" should never run down the composiions of crowned heads in company. There is no telling who wrote them.' \* \* \*

I N a certain parish in one of the counties of Ireland, the congregation at the Anglican Church numbered only six. The rector and the Catholic priest were very good friends. One day the bishop of the diocese announced his intention of visiting the parish. Of course the parson was in serious concern lest his lordship should discover the smallness of his flock. Meeting the parish priest, he told his trouble. "Let that compliment of admitting that it was not grieve your soul," replied Father impossible not to assent to the encom- Ryan, "begorra, as soon as mass is

horse and pony, look after the garden and keep the house supplied with A DVERTISEMENTS, especially vegetables, and do any old job that is those of a personal nature, are required, and if suitable you will get "Is there any "What makes you ask that?" asked

> BONAVENTURE de FOURthe seventeenth century, a splendid orator, an eminent advocate, and an intimate friend of Moliere to boot, on being asked one day by a magistrate what he meant to do with his son, replied: "If there is anything in him



## BOOKS AND AUTHORS

"The Trail of Ninety-Eight." A rom-ance of the Klondyke, by Robert W. Ser-vice, author of "Songs of a Sourdough," and "Ballads of a Cheechako." Illustrat-ed by Maynard Dixon. Published by William Briggs, Toronto. Price, \$1.25.

W HEN one considers the great difficulty of the novelist's craft, the high and rare qualities needed for success, the wealth of experience required, the ambitious nature of the enterprise, and the literary skill necessary for its conduct, one is justified in picking up a first novel with great misgiving. The chances are so heavily against the beginner. Especially is this the case in the instance of a writer like Mr. Service, who has won distinction in so different a department of literature. I must confess that personally, I feared the result of this daring experiment. It is too bad that anyone should fail after the expenditure of thought and time and energy that any novel requires. But it would be particularly sad that a writer of whom Canadians are so proud should prove the rule rather than the exception But one's pleasure is only so much the greater when one discovers that such misgivings were in vain. And it must give great satisfaction to everyone acquainted with Mr. Service's career and work to know that his first novel, in spite of many and obvious faults of style, in spite of a crudely developed plot, and a rather strained and feverish tone, in spite of the many things which one is bound to find in a book by a beginnereven a beginner of genius-in spite of all these things which anyone can see and point out, the book has still such an abundance of good material, so much vivid and forceful writing, so much enthusiasm and insight, so much finally of that qual'ty which arrests and holds the attention of the read er, that it must be hailed as a success It is a crude beck in many ways, but it is a big book and Mr. Service is to be congratulated on his achievement.

This story of the great stampede to golden North in 1898 is told in revidences of heing autohiographical so far as its material is concerned. Mr. Service, it is said, spent much time roaming up and down the Pacific coast before he went to Dawson; and there is no doubt that in this book he has turned his experiences to valuable account. In fact, in his description of the lives of "roustabouts"

THE DEATH MASK OF TOLSTOI.

This mask was taken on the day following Tolstoi's death at Astopova, and gloves a fine impression of the massive dignity and repose of the great Russian in death.

Under the title of "The Blood of the Arena." A. C. McClurg & Co. will publish next year a translation by Frances Douglas of Senor Vinente Blasco Ibanez's growth of Sold on the head with the butt of his revolver, and starts for Berna. She throws a lamp at him. It sets fire to the house—also Mr. Lothe first person, and it bears many evidences of being autobiographical could not better. But it is to be re- this stage of the story, too, that he lands and there writes this book The don's joy in savage ferocity and brut- make and unmake his life. al enjoyment. The fights of Dawson, There is too much of this spirit in stated. And from that hesitation all Mr. Service's work, and it is a sprang all the disasters which followserious defect.

"The Cruise of the Gyro-Car." A motoring romance, by Herbert Strang, Illustrated by A. C. Michael. Published by Henry Frowde, Toronto.

In the beginning of the book, Athol Meldrum, a dreamy and romantic his party got down to the work of the Highlands and comes to America as to a land of adventure and high



MADAME MARGUERITE AUDOUX. MADAME MARGUERITE AUDOUX.
The poor Parisian scametress, whose cathetic story of her life, published anser the title of "Marie Claire," is acquired on all sides to a work of gentus. It has siredy been crowned by the Académie de Goncourt, which has awarded the author its emula prize. Her wonderful talent was "first discovered by the late Charles Louis Philippe, and upon his death this story of Marie Claire" was brought out under the enthusiastic patronage of Octave Massaurud.

Francisco, and starts in to widen his though she refuses to marry him. knowledge of l'fc by doing consiler-

emprize. He finds his way to San decide to go on living together,

On this scene of rather unorthodox able slumming in a quiet amateurish happiness there suddenly enters Athway. He gets ansiderable experience, ol's brother Garry, a fine upstanding and also a wallop on the head one young Scotsman, who tries to break night. When he came to, his money up the irregular relations between was gone. Then he sought a job and Athol and Berna by laying a dastard-Fate led him to become one of a gang by plot against her honor. Then when of construction workers sent to help she has gone to his room through a build a tunnel somewhere in the misunderstanding, and when she is mountains. The work was too much discovered there by Athol, Garry for him, and he met ill-luck at every learns to his horror that instead of turn. But he also met the Predigal being Athol's mistress she is his wife, -A Yale man with a wealthy father having been married to him a short -who was his friend through thick time previously. And, as if this wasn't and thin. It was through the Predi- bad enough Locasto comes in on them



scription of the lives of "roustabouts" the steamer which carried Athol and sets fire to the house-also Mr. Loin California and in his stories of the his friends. There were painted casto. She drags Athol out, kisses men who took part in the mad scram- ladies for the dance-halls, bullies to bim as he lies in the snow, murmurs a ble for gold in the Klondyke, he chaperon them, tin-horn gamblers, passionate confession of love, and writes with such color and intensity adventurers of every description, and then walks out of his life and out of and such evident knowledge that he a crowd of luckless tenderfeet who the book. "I never saw her again," becomes a serious rival to Jack Lon-didn't know a miner's cradle from the writes Athol. And one is left in some don. And there are many scenes in kind you put a baby in. And Mr. doubt as to whether she deserted him "The Trail of Ninety-Eight"—such a Service manages to give a very vivid or dicd. Athol, a broken man, doomscene, for instance, as the fight in the and interesting picture of this cur- ed to a slow and tedious death, goes theatre—that the Californian writer ious crew and their doings. It is at back to his lovely home in the Highgretted that Mr. Service should rival introduces the heart-interest, for this end of it is decidedly nectic. lack London's faults, at least as well is where Athol meets Berna-the as he rivals his merits. He has Lon- little Jewish girl who is destined to "I close my eyes and wait. I know

When the party gets to the Yukon, me. White as a statue I sit and wait where men kicked one another to a there begins that terrible journey pul- of blood and broken bones, or through the snow of the Chilcoot of a joung man sitting out in the ruthlessly shot each other down; and Pass and down the foaming torrent of snow and writing down his emotional the hilarity of Dawson, where demireps, bullies and brutal miners and his friends manage to get through But when due allowance is made for broke loose in mad orgies-all these finally after great labors and even this and many other blemishes, there uglv and painful things occupy too greater hardships. While on the road still remains a body of good work much space. It is one thing to be Athol met Berna several times, and which makes this first novel by Mr. strong and true to the life one sees finally told her that he loved her. But Service very much worth while, and describes; and it is quite another when she asked him to marry her and thing to revel in nauseous detail, save her from the infamous relatives

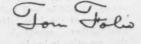
In the gold country the hero and voting Scotsman, leaves his home in making their fortune. But they found that it was very hard and uncomantic plugging. The fates were long averse, and when at last they seemed to relent, and Athol was about to marry Berna he was stricken with typhoid And when after his slow passage through the Valley of the Shadow he got enough strength to be able to crawl to her cabin, it was only to find that she was in the power of the villain, Jack Locasto, who drugged and violated her.

Service shows the crudeness of an then through the wild mountains and apprentice hand. In his evident deire to get through with the story, and is a good yarn, and holds the interest to conclude it with something of traz of the reader throughout-especially gical impressiveness, he jumbles to if he is about fifteen, gether a series of situations which are extremely unpleasant and in their effect decidedly inartistic. "goes on the dance-halls" in the expressive phrase of the Klondyke. But the reader is expected to believe that she remained perfectly pure-surely

"I am waiting, waiting," he writes. she will come. The snow is covering "his may be poetical. But the idea

THIS is a rattling story of adven-

ture which would be a boon to any boy on one of these wet days we are having. It tells of George Buckland, a young mechanical genius; the motor-car he invented, which was built on the principle of Brennan's monorail system, which could go both on land and water; and of his brother Maurice in the diplomatic service, who was suddenly commissioned to carry despatches from London to Sofia, and who was hounded by German emissaries. But George came to his rescue, and together they made the It is from this point on that Mr. dash across Europe into Italy and wilder mountaineers of Albania. It



LITERARY GOSSIP

a difficult and dangerous role in that land of license, brutal and unstrained. Athol, in agony of mind engages in a mad orgy of wine and women. He gets a telegram stating that his imother is dead. The shock gives him brain fever, and Berna nurses him back to life. When he recovers they

to receive the ashes. I gave directions for two boxes of a foot and a half in length with proportionate breadth and depth to be covered with black velvet and fastened with screws—a plate of brass attached on the top with a Latin inscription simply stating their loss by shipwreck, age, country, etc. I then procured incense, honey, wine, salt, and sugar to burn with the body, and everything being in readiness I sailed in the Bolivar, Lord Byron's yacht." 36 35 ME

Whitelaw Reid, in fulfilling an engagement at Nottingham, England, by an address on Byron in support of the project for the establishment of a Byron memorial chair of English literature in the local university, declared that if the youngmen to be taught from that chair were lifted at all to the heights which Byron trod with ease there would be a new birth of letters and a new inspiration for the high cause of human rights all round the world. When all the sparkling froth and dull noisome sediment had been rejected, they would be able to hold up for noble English verse, hardly surpassed, perhaps hardly equaled, in the whole century whose dawn Byron illuminated.

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Margaret Deland explains why she is

Margaret Deland explains why she is opposed to divorce, which is treated incidentally in her latest story, "The Way to Peace," She says: "The reason I am opposed to divorce is that I believe the individual does not marry for himself, but for the community. The right of the individual to happiness ceases if exercising that right brings unhappiness to the community."

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One of the distinguishing features of the new ten-volume edition of Wordsworth's complete poetical works announced by Houghton Milflin Company will be a series of remarkable photogravures of the Wordsworth country. This is in harmony with John Burroughs' prefatory essay, which notes: "One can hardly appreciate the extent to which Wordsworth has observed and reproduced the spirit of Westmoreland scenery until he has visited that region."

\* \* \* \*

By the publication of the volume entitled "The Latest Age" there has been brought to completion that monumental Cambridge Modern History to the planning of which Lord Acton gave so much thought. The twelve volumes give a masterly survey of the progress of the world during the last four centuries.

Seventy-six of the best lyric poems of Castillan literature are to be included in "Las Mejores Possias Liricas de la Langua Castellana," which Professor E. C. Hills of Colorado College has edited for Henry Holt & Co.

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What influence the research of science and the new theories of theology have had on the efforts of the Church to convert the heathen will be discussed by Dr. William Carver in his "Missions and Modern Thought," whirh the Macmillans will issue shortly. Dr. Carver does not take it for granted that modern thought is always right and that what is not modern must in every case give place to what is new or adjust liself to it. He holds that the adjustment may often have to be made from the other side.

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THE TRAIL OF NINETY-EIGHT, b Robert W. Service-A crude and feveris but vivid and interesting piece of fiction

**REMINISCENCES,** by Goldwin Smith-The recollections of a distinguished career trenchantly told. JIM HANDS, by Richard Washburr Child—The pleasantly sentimental narrat-ive of a New England factory hand.

DANCING DAYS, by J. J. Bell-A dain story told with skill and grace. THE DEW OF THEIR YOUTH, by S

R. Crockett—Love and life in Ga told by a native son. POEMS, by Frederick George Scott-anadian verse which Canadians ought t

LET THE ROOF FALL IN, by Frank anby-A striking romance of modern

CELT AND SAXON, by George Meredith—An unfinished work which is better than most finished ones. REWARDS AND FAIRIES, by Rudyard

Kipling-Romances of history greatest English romancer. THE GREAT WHITE NORTH, b



AS "PUNCH" SAW WILDE.

## Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters"

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#### Kings in Old Cloths.

'HERE is a man in London whose specialty it is to purchase showy costumes and discarded military and official uniforms for disposal in the Orient and in Africa.

It is said that even the retiring Lord Mayors of London have become, almost by official tradition, this man's customers, and that the cocked hat, gold-laced coat, and knee-breeches that have formed an inspiring feature of the famous pageants in the Lord Mayor's processions, are as like as Three Anecdotes by Sydney not the next year to delight the eyes of darkest Africa upon the proud person of some native.

Some amusing comments have been takes over this discarded finery. He army." ods are purchased, he has seen before, and even men wearing women's costumes. Enormously big fellows have been seen in clothes so small that one could not imagine how they got into them, nor how they could get out unless the stitching gave

It is related that the Prince de Joinville, when off the Gaboon coast, once received on his ship an official visit from two chiefs, father and son, who must have been customers of the Londoner mentioned. Each owned, for ceremonial occasions, a military uni-That of the father was a French

general's, while that of the son was a ussar's. Its intricate cut, numerous buttons, straps, and buckles, together with the painfully small size of the uniform, proved too much for him. He sent the prince a despairing message, imploring help, and a relief party of delighted midshipmen was They obeyed orders, but with the mischievousness of youth. They so

tightened every fastening of the native's already overlight attire that the poor fellow was nearly bursting with combined pride and suffocation when he arrived. Everyone agreed that he than cutting him out.

It is said that no manner of wearg a complete costume ever equals in mic effect some of the savages' venerable African chieftain received his European guests with an antiquat- Sense.

ed evening shoulder-cape of pink flowered satin and spangles wern about his waist as an apren, while his white wool was martially crowned with a military helmet.

Still another conducted important egotiations with an exploring party clad simply and impressively woman's large Gainsborough hat, a pair of cavalry boots, and a necklace of the glistening tin ornaments used to decorate Christmas trees.

## Smith.

OUIS XIV. was exceedingly molested by the solicitations of made by the Londoner who engages a general officer at the levee, and n this unique trade with reference to cried out, loud enough to be overthe eagerness with which the native heard, "That gentleman is the most in the interior of the Dark Continent troublesome officer in the whole "Your Majesty's enemies states that, at the bazars where his have said the same thing more than was the answer. Voltaire, in blacks solemnly walking around with speaking of the effect of epithets in waistcoats buttoned behind instead of weakening style, said that the adjectives were the greatest enemies of the substantives, though they agreed in gender, number and in cases. A gentleman at Paris, who lived very unhappily with his wife, used, for twenty years together, to pass his evenings at the house of another lady who was very agreeable and drew together a pleasant society. His wife died and his friends all advised him to marry the lady in whose society he had found so much pleasure. He said no, he certainly should not, for that, if he married her, he should not know where to spend his evenings.

Bubb Doddington was very lethargic. Falling asleep one day after dinner with Sir Richard Temple and Lord Cobham, the latter reproached Doddington with his drowsiness. Doddington denied having been asleep, and to prove he had not offered to repeat all Lord Cobham had party of delighted midshipmen was sent to dress him and bring him to do so. Doddington repeated a story, and Lord Cobham owned he had been telling it. "Well," said Doddington, "and yet I did not hear a word of it, but I went to sleep because I knew that about this time of the day you would tell that story.'

The Nobel prize committee of the could never be got out of his unwont- Storthing has awarded the peace prize ed finery by any method less drastic for 1910 to the International Permanent Peace Bureau at Berne. The value of the prize is \$40,000.

Genius has a habit of coming ombinations of unrelated items. One around in the morning and borrowing breakfast money from Common

PRA

JANUARY

THE question before the riddle of the stions—the Unit the protection grets and backs The greatest in ain-adheres t without violent to the advisab therefore, is of than the questi There is a political econor

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But, howe ticular cases, are perfectly any person of will, of cours cases free tra protection. E tural outline our practical country.

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## PRACTICAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

IX .- The Theory of Free Trade.

Free Trade vs Protection—The Riddle of the Sphinx—The Classical Economists and their views—Doctrine of "Enlightened Selfishness"—A wonderful World which regulates itself-Let well alone-The Theory of International Trade.

By PROF. STEPHEN LEACOCK Copyright by Publishers Press Limited

riddle of the sphinx. Most of the great commercial nations-the United States, Germany, France-have adopted the protection system, not, however without certain regrets and backward glances in the direction of free trade. The greatest industrial country in the world—Great Brit-ain—adheres to the policy of free trade, not, however, without violent agitation and bitter controversy in regard to the advisability of a change of policy. No subject, therefore, is of keener interest to men of practical affairs than the question of the rival merits of these two systems.

There is a general supposition that the teachings of political economy are in favor of free trade. The ordinary man of affairs, however, explains this by a supposed divergence between theory and practice. "Free trade," he says, "is all right in theory, but practical men realize that the protection of home industries is a plain neces-

In the first place, it should be understood that there cannot be such a thing as a real contradiction between theory and practice. Wherever there appears to be such. then it must be that our theory has been falsely constructed and will not stand examination, or else that the facts of practice have been incorrectly observed.

In the next place, we must notice that it is by no means true that the entire weight of economic teaching of political economy is thrown into the scales on the side of free trade. We are apt to think this because we connect the science especially with the classical economists of Great Britain. They were, of course, free traders to a man. On the other hand, the leading German economists of our time strongly advocate protection, not, of course, as a universal policy, but as applicable to the time and place in which they live. In the same way in the United States a large number, probably the majority of economists, are prepared to defend the protective system of the Republic.

But, however opinions may differ in regard to par ticular cases, the principles which underlie the problem are perfectly clear, and may readily be apprehended by any person of unbiased intelligence. The study of them will, of course, only lead to the conclusion that in some cases free trade is the better policy, and in other cases protection. But such a study will serve as a solid structural outline within the frame work of which we may set our practical knowledge of the circumstances of any

The best manner of approach to this question is by studying the clear and definite outline laid down in favor of free trade by the classical economists. We need not accept it as true, but the very clarity and apparent scientific precision will afford us a good working basis for the whole problem to be investigated.

The doctrine of free trade formed the apex of the chemical system. The classicists wrote not merely as scientific analysts, but as the advocates of a distinct practical policy. Adam Smith, when he passes from his general discussion of wages and prices, to deal with trade policy (Book IV.), loses the dignified calm of the professor of moral philosopher and reveals the untamed pugnacity of the Scotch controversialist,

The general aim of the classical economists was the "liberation" of industry and trade, labor and capital, from the shackles of State interference. Taking as their basis their theory of value, they thought to detect a general economic principle whereby the world would run itself best if every individual were left free to the promptings of his own "enlightened" self-interest. This principle seemed to follow as a consequence of their general theory of economic exchange. They argued, as we have already seen, that the price of everything, if left to the self-inter est of buyers and sellers, would tend towards a "natural price," which would correspond to the cost of production. Such a price would therefore be, from its very nature, the fairest of all prices, and the one most in accord without conceptions of social justice. Not only would prices regulate themselves, but the quantity of each article produced would automatically correspond to the needs of society. Any production in excess of this, would lead to a fall in value and correct itself. In the same way, the distribution of the population among the various trades would regulate itself in accordance with the general need. A surplus of laborers in any particular trade would lead to a fall of wages which would cause them to seek other employment. A surplus of capital devoted to any particular industry would lead to a fall in profits which must result in its withdrawal from that branch of production in favor of something else. Hence the natural fluctuation of wages and profits about the normal level would operate of itself to regulate the distribution of economic effort.

Here, then, was a wonderful world! It only needed leaving to itself in order that the fairest possible prices would be found conjoined with the greatest possible amount of production, and the most equitable rate of wages and profits obtainable in every trade. The economists, therefore, laid down a general doctrine of industrial harmony in which the self-interest of each contributed to the well-being of all. Some of them, such as Frederic Bastiat, the French free trade economist of sixty years ago, grew almost faint with admiration at the disposal of this automatic world. The breakfast table of the artisan. drawing its supplies of tea and sugar from the remotest corner of the world, caused Bastiat to fall into a state of ecstasy which almost bordered upon mysticism. Even the sagacious Adam Smith expresses this doctrine of harmon by saying: "The study of his own advantage naturally or rather necessarily, leads each individual to prefer that employment (of his capital) which is more advantageous

It followed from all this that the proper business of government in regard to industry is simply to leave it to itself. It is the duty of the State to protect the workers. from violence and fraud, but when it has thus guaranteed "fair play," it can best promote the general good by leav ing the self-interest of the individual an unobstructed field. This is the famous doctrine known by the French name of Laissez Faire, which played such a great part in the political evolution of the nineteenth century.

It is the application of this general point of view to international dealing which constitutes the theory of free trade. Every individual, if left to himself, will buy his goods as cheaply as possible. When he has things to sell will desire to sell them at the highest price obtainable,

THE question of free trade versus protection stands If, therefore, there is some commodity which can be probefore the industrial countries of the world as a duced in England, let us say, with less labor and trouble than elsewhere, its natural value or price in England will be lower than anywhere else, and people will, as a consequence, buy this article from the English maker rather than from an outsider. On the other hand, if there is an article which can be made elsewhere with less labor and trouble than in England, its natural price abroad will be lower than its price in England, and if the difference is such as to offset the cost of transportation, people in England will prefer to buy it from foreign merchants rather than to buy it at the higher price from the home producer. For similar reason the English goods which can be made more cheaply there than anywhere else will be sold to foreigners, and there will be set up a perfectly natural exchange by means of which the English people will employ themselves in producing those things which they can make with the greatest relative cheapness and will exchange these products for things in which foreigners have a similar advantage.

As an outcome of this situation there will be set up a territorial division of labor. England will produce iron and wool, France wine and silks, Canada grain and lumber, and so on throughout the whole range of industrial countries. With a perfectly free interchange, humanity at large will have the benefit of obtaining all these commodities at the lowest possible price, that is to say, with a minimum of labor and effort. Each of these exchanges represents a benefit conferred upon both parties to the bargain, and not as the older theorists were inclined to think a necessary gain to one of them made at the expense of the other.

Nor was this the whole of the theory. The economists were prepared to show that every country could with profit trade its goods for those of another country in cases where each of them possessed some particular advantage for the making of a particular commodity. The benefit of exchanging English wool for Portuguese wine is obvious. But the theory went further than this. It was claimed that a country could with mutual profit trade with another even in cases where the first of the two possessed superior advantages over the second for the production of every single commodity. This statement requires some explanation. Let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that England possesses advantages over Ireland throughout the whole range of production. A day's work in England will produce more wheat, more iron, more cotton, more coal, or even, let us suppose, more potatoes, than a day's work in Ireland. Will there be any advantage in trading English goods for Irish? At first sight it seems as if there would not possibly be any trade of a mutually advantageous character between two countries of this sort. But this is not so. If the advantage which English production enjoys over Irish were of exactly the same magnitude in respect to every commodity, there could be no trade. If one day's work in England made twice as much wheat, twice as much coal, twice as much iron and twice as many potatoes as in Ireland, then the English people would produce all of these commodities for themselves and would import none of them from Ireland. But this is a very unlikely sup position. Let us imagine instead that the advantage is very great in some things and very small in others. For instance, let us suppose that one day's work in England will produce as much iron as three days' work in Ireland, and that one day's work in England will produce as much wheat as one and a half day's work in Ireland. We may further suppose that a dav's work in England produces 900 lbs, of coal and will also produce three bushels of potatoes. A day's work in Ireland will produce 300 lbs. of coal and two bushels of potatoes. An Englishman who wants potatoes must either get them by producing them himself at the rate of one day's work for three bush els, or he must find somebody who in exchange for the result of his day's production of coal, 900 lbs., will give him three bushels or more of potatoes. Will the Irishman be willing to do this? Most certainly. To him 900 dreams of the Cobdens and the Brights of sixty years bushels of potatoes. We may, therefore, imagine a trade dawn of universal peace and happiness. ied on at the rate ibs, of coal are traded for any quantity of potatoes between three and six bushels.

gin of profit to be divided between the two parties to the exchange will not be so wide. But all that we wish to show here is, that there will be a perfectly possible form of exchange between two such countries with very great advantage to each. Just in what way the margin of profit will be divided, and how much of the total possible gain will accrue to one or the other of the two bargainers, will depend at any given time on the number of ers and sellers in that particular market, and will tend towards an equilibrium point in accordance with our general theory of the relation of demand and supply. The further analysis of this equilibrium represents a very delicate piece of economic reasoning, and has been fully worked out by John Stuart Mill and others, under the name of the Equation of International Demand. But for our present purpose we only need use the general principle of mutual beneficial trade between two countries, no matter how rich one may be or how poor the other.

Let us see then what would be the effect, according to free trade theory, of the interposition of a prohibition of import or, what is almost the same thing, a customs duty so high as to prevent importation. In this case the country concerned must manufacture the article in question for itself. To do this it will have to expend more labor and capital in the production of this article than would have been necessary to produce it abroad. None the less it will succeed in producing it and will seem to have acquired thereby one industry the more. good grapes might be grown in Scotland under glass and excellent wine made from them," says Adam Smith very bitterly, "at the expense of about thirty times the labor and trouble necessary to make wine in France."

Here enters another extremely important consideration. Will the country which thus "creates" a new industry, have in reality increased the productiveness of its labor and capital? Not so, say the classical economists. The labor and capital of the country are fixed things. At any given moment we have a certain mass of machinery, appliances, premises, accumulated food supply, and the various other things which constitute capital. We have also a certain existing supply of laborers. To create a new industry by the brute force of a tariff prohibition, merely diverts our production out of the channels which it would naturally have sought, and forces it to others where it is employed with less productiveness. The seeming creation of a new industry on the part of a nation appears, therefore, to the free trade economist about as sensible as the action of a man who should cut off one of his feet in order that he might the better learn to hop around on the other.

Thus far our free trade argument has proceeded on the supposition that neither of the two countries concerned has a tariff against the other. What becomes of the argument, however, if one of the countries persists in putting up a tariff? Should the other country adopt a tariff in return or is it still more profitable to allow free entry of these foreign goods rather than to shut them out? Here the answer of the economists of the classical school is given without a moment's hesitation. A tariff, he says, is a bad thing economically, but two wrongs do not make a right, and however bad one tariff may be. two tariffs are worse than one. If the citizens of France prohibit English goods from free entry, and if English individuals still find it profitable to buy French wine an French silk, and to pay for it in English money, then there can be no advantage whatever in preventing them from doing so. We need not fear that such a one-sided free trade would end by taking all the money out of the country; for in proportion as money goes out of the country without coming back in return, the shortening of the supply will raise the value of money and cause such a fall in prices for the home product as to put a stop to purchases from abroad. This part of the matter, therefore, regulates itself like everything else. As long as the individual finds it to his advantage to buy a certain commodity from a foreign seller, then it must be to the advantage of the nation, which, after all, is made up only of the individuals who compose it.

Here, then, is the outline of the free trade doctrine The vision that it depicts for us is that of a variety of great and peaceful nations each one devoting itself to the production of those goods for which it has either an actual advantage over the others or, at any rate, a relatively less disadvantage. With freedom of exchange goes hand in hand a sense of mutual benefit which makes each country anxious for the prosperity and well being of the 'Not only as a citizen of the world, but as a citizen of England," wrote David Hume, an early advocate of free trade, "do I pray for the prosperity of France." Such then was the picture that inspired the sanguine lbs. of coal represents the same amount of labor as six ago, to whom the inauguration of free trade meant the

bushels of potatoes, with very great profit to both parties. left out of view many things which under the circum-In fact exchange will be possible and profitable when 900 stances of the present day are of vital bearing. Many of the assumption which it male, though permissi perhaps in the England of 1846, no longer hold good. We have made our example rather an extreme one for Moreover, it left altogether out of sight the question of the sake of clear demonstration, and in practice this mar- the possible migration of capital and labor from one coun-

try to another. It was essentially a cosmopolitan doctrine. It looked towards the sum total of the world's production and it did not see that the removal of all barriers to free intercourse might depopulate and impoverish a particular part of the earth at the expense of more favored localities. A consideration of these aspects of the doctrine leads us to discuss the economic basis of national protection. It may be advanced not as in any way contradicting the general principles laid down above, but as a modification of their application in favor of the consolidation of a particular nation of a particular stage of development. This basis of protection will be discussed in a later article.

#### NOVELS IN NUTSHELLS

(Continued from page 4.)

He wrapped himself in a long black cloak with white whiskers and blue spectacles attached.

Completely disguised, he issued forth.

He began the search.

For four days he visited every corner of London. He entered every saloon in the city. In each of them he drank a glass of rum. In some of them he assumed the disguise of a sailor. In others he entered as a soldier. Into others he penetrated as a clergyman. His disguise was perfect. Nobody paid any attention to him as long as he had the price of a drink. The search proved fruitless.

Two young men were arrested under suspicion of being the Prince, only to be released.

The identification was incomplete in each case. One had a long wet snout but no hair on his back.

The other had hair on his back but couldn't bark. Neither of them was the young Bourbon,

The Great Detective continued his search He stopped at nothing.

Secretly, after night-fall, he visited the home of the Prime Minister. He examined it from top to bottom. He measured all the doors and windows. He took up the flooring. He inspected the plumbing. He examined the furniture. He found nothing.

With equal secrecy he penetrated into the palace of the Archbishop. He examined it from top to bottom. Disguised as a choir boy he took part in the offices of the church. He found nothing. Still undismayed, the Great Detective made his way

into the home of the Countess of Dashleigh. Disguised as a housemaid, he entered the service of the Countess. Then at last the clue came which gave him a solution

of the mystery. On the wall of the Countess' boudoir was a large framed engraving.

It was a portrait. Under it was a printed legend:

THE PRINCE OF WURTTEMBERG.

The portrait was that of a Dachshund. The long body, the broad ears, the unclipped tail, the short hind legs-all was there.

In the fraction of a second the lightning mind of the Great Detective had penetrated the whole mystery.
THE PRINCE WAS A DOG!!!!

Hastily throwing a domino over his housemaid's dress, he rushed to the street. He summoned a passing hansom, and in a few moments was at his house.

"I have it," he gasped to his secretary, "the mystery is solved. I have pieced it together. By sheer analysis I have reasoned it out. Listen—hind legs, hair on back, wet snout, pup-eh, what? does that suggest nothing to

"Nothing," said the secretary; "it seems perfectly

The Great Detective now recovered from his excitement, smiled faintly.

"It means simply this, my dear fellow. The Prince of Wurttemberg is a dog, a prize Dachshund. The Countess of Dashleigh bred him and he is worth some £25,000 in addition to the prize of £10,000 offered at the Paris dog show. Can you wonder that-

At that moment the Great Detective was interrupted by the scream of a woman.

"Great Heaven!" The Countess of Dashleigh dashed into the room.

Her face was wild,

Her tiara was in disorder. Her pearls were dripping all over the place.

She wrung her hands and moaned.

'They have cut his tail," she gasped, "and taken out the hair off his back. What can I do? I am undone!!" 'Madame," said the Great Detective, calm as bronze, 'do yourself up. I can save you yet."

"Me!"

"How?"

'Listen. This is how. The Prince was to have been shown at Paris."

The Countess nodded,

'Your fortune was staked on him?"

The Countes, nodded again

The dog was stolen, carried to London, his tail cut and his marks disfigured. Amazed at the quiet penetration of the Great Detec-

tive, the Countess kept on nodding and nodding.
"And you are ruined?"

"I am," she gasped, and sank down on the floor in a heap of pearls. "Madame," said the Great Detective, "all is not lost."

He straightened himself up to his full height. A look of inflinchable unflexibility flickered over his features. The honor of England, the fortune of the most beautiful woman in England was at stake.

"I will do it," he murmured. "Rise, dear lady," he continued. "Fear nothing. I WILL IMPERSONATE THE DOG! !!

That night the Great Detective might have been seen on the deck of the Calais packet boat with his secretary, He was on his hands and knees, in a long black cloak,

and his secretary had him on a short chain. He barked at the waves exultingly and licked the secretary's hand.

"What a beautiful dog," said the passengers. The disguise was absolutely complete.

The Great Detective had been coated over with muciage to which dog hairs had been applied. The markings on his back were perfect. His tail, adjusted with an automatic coupler, moved up and down responsive to every thought. His deep eyes were full of intelligence. Next day I'e was exhibited in the Dachshund class at

the International show.

He won all hearts. "Quel beau chien!" cried the French people. "Ach! was cin Dog!" cried the Spanish

The Great Detective took the first prize!

The fortune of the Countess was saved

Unfortunately as the Great Detective had neglected to pay the dog tax, he was caught and destroyed by the dogcatchers. But that is, of course, quite outside of the present narrative and is only mentioned as an odd fact in



THE BEDOUIN RISING IN SYRIA. Recently Bedouin fanatics killed one hundred Christians and massacred the Turkish garrison at Kerak, the ancient capital of Moab. The fortress of Kerak depicted above is very old and stands in the Mountains of Moab.

JANUARY 7, 19

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#### HOW'S YOUR UNDERWEAR?

See if you don't need one or two suits. One cannot feel well dressed with holey or frayed undergarmnts. And at the price and quality we offer, there's no need to. Fine silk, wool a'd cashmere. Perfect fitting, well finished and durable, 2 ,siece and union suits. Soft of finish and soothing to the skin. These are garments that will please you by their lasting service and good appearance. See them anyway. them anyway.

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journals says: "In the days of in reality." our grandfathers the waistceat was a and its buttons frequently had a significance which was not lost on the discerning mind, inasmuch as it has out for gain loved to wrench them the "lounge" coat, as they call it. from the waistcoats of handsomelydined aldermen and common council

"Fifteen or sixteen years ago the fashion for fancy waistcoats was revived for a pretty long run. One wore month indicate the prevailing styles with one's frock coat (then the lead- of evening dress. The dress coat ing light of man's day wardrobe) a figured silk waistcoat that would cost fairly captured the fancy of the West from two guineas upward, according End, very few of the old style being o the quality of the article or the now made. In the hands of a good ocality of its maker, and the fancy workman, these coats have many waistcoats for evening dress were, in nany memorable instances, quite vonderful to see. Not to be left out of the running, the 'Tattelsalls' for short skirt is an absurdity. ounge or sporting wear awakened from the somnolence of red and black the skirt must reach to the back of check lines and went boldly in for the knee. A dress coat without a silk patterns and color, doing the thing so magnificently and with such little recognition for the sane and sound limitations of variety that the 'bunches' of these waistcoat materials ran into several volumes, so to speak, and 'choosing a pattern' became a business similar to that of spending a day with the illuminated manuscripts in the inside of the coat along the botthe British Museum.

"The fancy waistcoat fashion raged for a couple of years or so, and then, falling off gradually, degenerated into a mere mood-which on no account must be printed 'mode.' From dinner or club jacket is made a good that time until recently you just length, and the absence of either butought a fancy waistcoat or you tons or holes is a feature in these gardidn't; the matter depended, not up- ments. While in both full dress coats on that fashion picture, but upon the and dinner jackets the notched lape frame of mind.

CCORDING to one of the lead- being worn." A CCORDING to one of the ling London manufacturers, there is an increasing demand for raglan, both as a waterproof garmen knitted scarfs and motor wraps. In and also as an evening dress overcoat connection with this class of mer- continues to be a large factor in the chandise there is said to be consider- London trade, as well as in other able difficulty in securing prompt deiveries. Mr. John Redmond, M.P. who has been called "the dictator of the British Empire," was noticed not ong ago with a rather striking knitted bow scarf. It was knitted in a was but one idea regarding the right decided check pattern and harmon- kind of collar to wear with evening zed nicely with the darker check suit clothes. A high stick-up collar was which he was wearing. The open-end the only shape, and a man who wore four-in-hand is, as usual, one of the largest sellers to the holiday trade, quite 'out of it.' At the present time darker than those usually shown. For corners of the 'wings' are not roundow of last year is being worn.

in favor.

dress is said in some quarters to be the daytime; there is no question selling better than the poke style.

years ago side by side on a double the tie and collar together will look page of their publication. The interesting point of the two photographs to the men's wear trade is the much larger number of silk hats worn by the crowd in 1892 as compared with the crowd of 1910.

nat and frock coat, a recent issue of belongs to another age and to a an English trade journal says: "It is the tweed which tempts, and exist. The ivory is cut from the tusks it is the tweed which is displayed in of mastodons, whose skeletons are London windows. The cult of the found frozen in masses of ice or tweed suit grows apace. The frock buried in the mud of Siberian rivers coat is almost a curiosity now in the and swamps. The northern portion city and west end. Nearly all those of the country abounds in extensive business men who can afford to do bogs which are called urmans, In so wear tweeds now in business. By these are found the tusks of the masaffording is meant not money, but loss todon, from which it is inferred that of dignity and standing. There are these animals lost their lives by venstill business houses where the heads turing upon a surface that would not look upon a man dressed in tweeds bear their weight. as being out not for work but for Even to wild animals these urmans

of course, mainly composed of over- so would be engulfed.

WRITER in one of the English more comfortable in appearance and

A good many years ago in New garment of great importance. It was York City there was a great many made from materials rich in texture more silk hats and frock coats worn and pronounced in color and design, than are apparent to-day. This is especially true of Wall street and the banking district. It would seem as if, slowly but steadily, London was been put on record that night thieves coming around to the sensibleness of

I N the last issue of Minister's London they work don they write as follows regard-

ing the latest styles in evening dress: "Two of our plates published this without a waist strap to the skirt has points of excellence over designs of a season or two ago.

"As dress coats are worn to-day a though the waist is moderately short, facing would be an equal absurdity; now that the roll turns almost to the bottom of the front there seems no necessity for even a blind hole, the consequence being that few of the West End houses are putting holes in the front at all. The silk facing comes to the edge and terminates on tom of the forepart, making a very much neater finish inside than could possibly be the case where the hole is worked through.

"It will also be noticed that the continues to be in general favor quite a number of roll collars are als

The extraordinary popularity of the cities of England.

D ISCERNER, writing in the Lon

don Times, says: "Only a very few years ago there any other kind was considered to b The Paisley effects in scarfs, which the plain stick-up collar is quite an are nearly always in good demand at exception to the general rule. The this season, are this year somewhat right shape is a 'wing' collar, but the evening wear a larger tie than the ed off and the wings themselves are large. This collar looks particularly In hosiery the vertical stripes on well with evening clothes. I know dark colored grounds are meeting that some men, accustomed for a long with an excellent sale. The more time to wear a double collar in the brilliant shades of a year ago are not daytime, cannot get along with a wing collar-or say they cannot. In other The wing collar with either square words, they do not think a collar of of rounded tabs is said to be gaining this shape suits them (I am referring n favor and for wear with evening now to the wearing of the collar in about the collar going well with even-Some interesting photographs were clothes). Well, these men will find ublished the other day in the Daily that their objections to the new wing Mirror which would seem to substan- collar will disappear if they try it tiate the claim that the silk hat is be- with a waistcoat that is cut a shade ng used less for business wear by the higher than that to which they have men of London. In 1892 the Daily been accustomed. The real reason Mirror secured some photographs of why the new wing collar-or any he crowds in front of the Birkbeck single collar-seems to be unsuit-Bank at the time of a run on that able after a double collar is bebank in that year. During the pres- cause the single collar allows more of ent month another run took place on the tie to be seen, and the wearer the same bank and vast crowds were thinks that the general effect is unherded in front of the institution for tidy. If he has his waistcoat made a hours. The Daily Mirror published trifle higher-and therefore with the photographs of the crowd of the oth- opening at the top narrower than that er day and the crowd of eighteen to which he has been accustomed-

#### Mammoth Ivory.

tity of ivory to the markets of Regarding the decline of the silk the world, but the production of it species of animal that does not now

some extent to European commerce, as "nam-hou." . The wood is almost imperishable, and has the quality, either through its nature or as the result of its sojourn underground, of year 1240. resisting decay from damp . This

period.

For Men who Really is the mark of satisfaction in Shirt and Collar Wear THAT atmosphere of refinement and good breeding formerly conveyed by Custom CASTLE BRAND Made linen is now the perquisite of every man who will make use of the style, fit and wear, TAILORED into every Shirt and Collar marked Collar of Ease MITTES 50 for 3



Every dinner party and every home entertainment at this season should be

## Michie's Merry Crackers

Nothing so suitable for introducing amusement into a dinner party could be devised, and for the decoration of the table there are some beautiful designs.

Adults enjoy them, and they are the delight of children.

MICHIE & CO., Ltd.

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throughout this region they are by

In many cases their remains are

that they are specimens of animals

which still live, burrowing under-

ground like moles, and die the in-

stant they are admitted to the light.

The farther the traveller goes

abundant do these remains become.

Tusks which have been long or re-

tle and unserviceable, but those

which have remained buried in the

ice retain the qualities of recent iv-

ory and are a valuable article of

merchandise. There is a great mar-

ket for these mammoth tusks at Yak-

utsk, on the Lena, whence they find

their way to the workshops of Euro-

pean Russia and to the ivory-carvers

Mining for Coffin Planks.

of logs, which were probably the

trunks of trees engulfed by an earth-

nature at a comparatively recent

The trees are a specie of pine

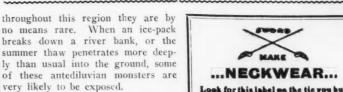
known to the natives, and also to

bones.

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very likely to be exposed.

Established 76Years



so fresh and well preserved, with their dark shaggy hair and underwool of reddish brown, their tufted ears and long, curved tusks, that all the aborigines, and even some of the Russian settlers, persist in the belief

trees are found underground in a very fair state of preservation. In Vermont certain meadows, which are now cultivated every year, are known northward, it is said, the more to be underlaid with great masses of logs, which were brought down and They are washed up with the tides deposited in great jams in floods, upon the arctic shores, and some ex- within the recollection of living men, tensive islands off the coast contain and left where they were. course of time the interstices between the logs filled up with earth, and all were covered over evenly peatedly exposed to the air are brit- with more earth and vegetable growth.

Whenever any of these buried logs are dug up, they are found to be in a surprisingly good state of preservation; but the business of "mining" them has not yet become an industry.

() NE of the most curious industries in the world is the business of mining for coffin planks, which is carried on in Upper Tonquin, a portion of the French possessions in southeastern Asia. In a certain district in this province there Ghost, completed about 1046. exists a great underground deposit

A director in a German musical institution, who was especially interquake or some other convulsion of ested in the study of mediæval organs, visited fifty-nine churches in Gothland, and in a village called Sundre came upon the remnant of what is unquestionably the oldest known organ in existence. The case alone has survived the fret of seven centuries, and its exterior is adorned with paintings dating from about the

When this ancient instrument could

#### English Clay Pipes.

or cheque.

to-day.

The clay pipe, which is vanishing from the Fleet street chop house, was the only variety smoked in this country until quite recent times. The clay pipe made its appearance in England in the later years of the sixteenth century. Writing about a century later, a French author remarks that the English "invented the pipes of baked clay which are now

used everywhere. "Broseley, in Staffordshire, has been famous for its pipes and clay tionary War, who was also buried from the days of Elizabeth," writes there. He had an interesting tale to Mr. W. A. Penn in "The Soverane Herb." "Now all the clay of which white pipes are manufactured comes from Newton Abbot and Kingsteignton, in Devonshire. It is sent to all parts of England and the world in rough lumps, about the size of quartern loaves, weighing some twenty-eight pounds each."-London Chan-

#### Guardian of Old Granary.

Hugh V. Markey, familiarly known as the "old sexton," through his long association with the Granary burying ground, is dead at his home the rich than it ever does to the poor. like the tweed suit, grown more and merous specimens of mammoth, and ameter. They are buried in sandy our day.

in Charlestown. He was familian with the lives of practically all the celebrities who lie buried in the old Granary yard, and he cherished the of escorting visitors privilege through the cemetery.

The stories of Samuel James, Samuel James Coldwell, Crispus Attucks Patrick Carr, victims of the Boston massacre, interred in the Granary by order of the town of Boston, were the subjects he loved to tell about, as well as the story of Christopher Snyder, the first victim of the Revolu tell of the author of the Mother Goose rhymes, and brief sketches to unfold about Bellingham, Dummer, Hancock, Adams, Bowdoin, Cush ing, Sullivan, Sumner Peter Faneuil and others buried in the grounds -Boston Transcript.

Generosity is a full knowledge of the things we can give away without feeling the want of them.

To be a leader is to have followers. To have followers is to be held back.

S IBERIA furnishes a large quan

holidays. Hence, the morning coat are forbidden ground. The nimble and silk hat are worn more as a duty reindeer can sometimes cross them than for the looks of the thing. safely in the summer time, but most "The great winter show is, of other large animals attempting to do

Look for this label on the tie you buy BEST BY TEST

earth, at a depth of from two to eight yards, and are dug up by native labor as demand is made for them

In many other places in the world

#### The Oldest Organ.

THE Swedish island Gothland, a Mecca for students of early Gothic architecture, lies in the Baltic Sea, forty miles from the mainland. In Wisby, the principal town of the island, may be seen the ruins of no fewer than ten churches, some of which date from the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The oldest of them is the Church of the Holy

quality makes it particularly valuable no longer serve its original purpose, for the manufacture of coffins, and it was used as a sacristy, and for the for this purpose it is largely exported safeguard of holy vessels and vest-Charity gives more satisfaction to coats and overcoatings. These have, In the Museum at Tobolsk are nu-

#### Prosperity Hurts Poets

I SEE," remarked the fat boarder, "that the poets have forml a union, and I suppose their walkng delegate will be coming around before long. Well, I hope their organization will prove a success. The ndustrious bard is entitled to a full inner pail as well as the man who rields a sledge-hammer."

"The scheme will be a failure," said the star boarder, gloomily There is a venerable prejudice gainst prosperous poets. It's a foolsh prejudice, I grant you, but it exists just the same. Goldsmith and Burns owe much of their popularity to the fact that they were always just about two jumps ahead of the bailiff. The only reason why people read the 'Rasselas' of Samuel Johnson is the old story that he wrote it to pay his mother's funeral expenses. On the other hand, Samuel Rogers wrote reads it, and he is practically forgotten. He was a banker, and used to stake the poets who were broke and was a good fellow generally, but he well fixed.

"But the prejudice is older than our modern literature. It reaches back to the gorden days of Haroun al Raschid. It reaches back to a period to a time, let us say, when the hens which laid these eggs were still alive. Let us consider the case of the great Simonides. I speak of Simonides of Ceos, Mrs. Jiggers, 1 beg that you years old. will not confuse him with Simondes of Amorgos, the distinguished iambic poet, who lived a century earlier. Bear this distinction in mind, Mrs. Jiggers, for it is vital to our discus-

ther you know yourself, but I think it price of a drink. a shame to spread strawberry preserve on your chocolate cake.'

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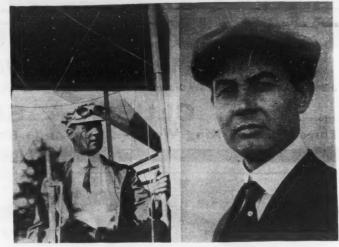
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hem.

"Always do we have materialism," sighed the star boarder. "Yet materialism is the theme of my discourse. Simonides grew up in the island of Ceos, and even as a child he showed symptoms of becoming the hope of the race. At that period poetry had cago News. sunk to a low level, even as pugilism has sunk in our day. The bards were mostly panhandlers, and consequently were not respected by the business and professional men and the members of the commercial club. Among those who deplored the condition of affairs was Hipparchus of Athens. He believed that poetry could be placed on a sound commercial basis, and contended that there was no good reason why an inspired bard should find it necessary to board at the souphouses.

"He was looking around for a promising young poet to try out his theories on, when he came across a college weekly published in Ceos. Young Simonides was one of the forty-eight associate editors, and he had a rhyme in the poet's corner on the first page. Well, Hipparchus called up Simonides on the long-distance phone and urged him to go to Athens, Simonides went there and soon cleaned out all the plug poets and was a candidate for the heavyweight championship. He held fast to the theories of Hipparchus, and ugly. Conceit exists only when it is ginning the struggle again. Why did wouldn't do a thing unless the long shown. Humility only when it is not. you happen that way, monsieur? You



Cap right, Underwood & Underwood, New York, THE MARTYRS OF AVIATION.

The man on the right is J. B. Moissant, who was killed in an aero-plane at New Orleans on Saturday last. The other is the late Ralph Johnstone, killed at Denver in November. On Saturday last Hoxsey, an-other famous aviator, met his death in California.

green was in sight. He was at all times ready to deliver the goods, but some excellent verse, but nobody ever not for sport. He was not in business for his health.

"A fourth-rate poet couldn't have made good, but there is no doubt that Simonides was a ripsnorter. He had has never been forgiven for being to compete with Anacreon and Lasas, and they were in the championship Later he met professionals like Pindar and beat them at their when history borders upon mythology, used to be an annual poetical contest at Athens, the winner getting a goldheaded cane, or some other trophy. Simonides won the prize fifty-six times, the last time when he was 80

"His record shows that he was one of the best poets of any time or country. yet he is seldom quoted and many people never heard of him. Why? Because he was a business man and was salting down money in the build-"I'm sure I don't know what you're ing and loan association when Pindar plied the landlady, "and I doubt whe- cows to the pound in order to get the

> "Good old Simonides has been cussed and abused for 2,000 years, merely visitor, adding: because he was thrifty, and it's useless to argue, Mrs. Jiggers, that present-day bards of a commercial turn will have better luck, so you might just as well pass along the charlotte russe without further words."-Chi-

#### THE DOUBLE TRACK WAY TO MONTREAL

Is via the Grand Trunk Railway Systhe many attractions of the Grand me. Trunk route, as the modern Pullman sleepers, excellent dining car service, astonishment up-to-date Parlor-Library cars and comfortable vestibule day coaches trains leave Toronto daily, 7.15 and 9 a.m., 8.30 and 10.30 p.m. Remember, the Grand Trunk is the only double-track route, which always contributes to safety. Secure your tickets and reservations at Grand Trunk City Ticket Office, northwest corner King and Yonge Streets. 'Phone Main 4209.

of others are those we have to pay done at last! The bonds of my miserfor; but they are well worth the able life were broken when I lost con-

## The Genie of the Waters

ever rescue a drowning man lest the of that long ago, for I know a lot of Genie of the Waters, angry at seeing furnished houses in the suburbs that own game. The record of Simonides is himself ravished of his prey, turn are closed for a part of the year. absolutely in a class by itself. There against the ravisher. This supersti- They could be entered easily, but I tion, which serves to adorn cowardice had the weakness to prefer death to with the flower of poetry and senti- becoming a burglar. I am quite curment, did not restrain Daronde, one ed now, thanks to you, monsieur." evening, when he saw a poor devil and throw himself into the Seine. devil with you!" Without hesitating a moment, he Then leaving to others the task of re-

> "It is the man monsieur saved from and one of them shot him dead. drowning yesterday."

"Show him in," said Daronde, re- the listeners breathlessly. signedly.

at sight of the visitor, a half-starved, unkempt outcast.

"Monsieur," began the man, "I suppose I ought to owe you everlasting gratitude, but don't think I have come to thank you. I have come simply to tem. This, however, is but one of ask you what you intend to do for

"Yes, monsieur: I owe my life to well deserve your patronage. Four to drag me back into the existence I Yonge St., wished to end forever.'

"Your point of view is certainly original," remarked Daronde.

"I am a poor unfortunate," continued the man, "a prey to every calagainst sickness and want, I saw but one way out of it all-death. It took a long time to reach the point when The jokes we make at the expense I could make the fatal plunge. It was sciousness. Then I was rescued! The breath of life came back to me, and Jealousy is the immorality of the with it the horror and dread of be-

would not have given me a sou to save me from starvation and yet you risked your life for me. You placed again on my shoulders the burden wished to cast off forever. I have said all this to justify my first question. I now ask it again. What are you going to do to help me support the existence you have forced upon

Somewhat disconcerted, Daronde replied: "My friend, if some money

"Alms? No, monsieur," said the man in refusal. "Keep the money, which would not carry me far."

'A position?" proposed Daronde. The man shook his head. "Any position I could fill would barely keep me from starving.

Daronde was losing patience. "As matters stand, I can think of but one thing to advise you to do. Go back to the place where I found

Without motion, the man replied: "I expected that advice, and I believe that any one in your place would have offered the same. You are willing for me to die. But the truth is I no longer have the courage to kill myself. I want to live; and to live, a man must eat, without counting the rest. I could beg, but that is a humiliating and unreliable way of support J AILLOT continued: The Chinese The only way for me to get a living assure us that no one should with certainty is to steal. I thought

This long tirade made Daronde furclimp up on the parapet of a bridge ious, and he exclaimed hotly, "To the

A week or so passed and Daronde plunged in after the would-be suicide had almost forgotten the incident, and brought him safely to shore, when one morning a telegram was handed him. It summoned him to suscitating the half-drowned man, he Surenne at once, at which place his stole away to escape the curiosity of only son owned a magnificent home. idle spectators. He had been recogtalking about, Mr. Todhunter," re- and Anacreon were chasing people's nized, however, and his name appear- furnishings from top to bottom by ed in the daily papers in connection thieves, during the master's absence. with the event. He was just reading The worst part of it was, the young one when his servant announced a er Daronde had returned unexpectedly while the robbers were at work,

"Was it the man?" asked one of

"It was the man!"-Translated His intended cordiality was chilled from the French of Jean Reibrach.

RECITAL ON SATURDAY.

On Saturday afternoon commencing at four o'clock sharp, at the Recital Hall, 145 Yonge St., the third of the series of Player Piano Recitals will be held and a very attractive programme has been arranged.

These recitals are free to the pub-"Do for you?" echoed Daronde in lic, but owing to the limited seating capacity of the hall, cards of admission must be obtained in advance and you, since you took it upon yourself the same can be secured at 145

> The saying that we should not "Go judge by appearances is, with considerable probability, attributed to a

A thought for Christmas Day amity. After desperate struggles Now are families gathered together and stern calls to merriment essential.

Why should you rack the System when you can use such a gentle Tonic-Laxative as Abbey's Salt?

> Abbey's Salt is fit for children's use—it is so gentle and mild in action.

> Yet Abbey's Salt is the most effective Laxative and Liver Regulator known to the medical profession.

Abbey's Salt regulates the stomach because it keeps the liver active and healthy.

Abbey's Salt does not gripe.

a bottle.



## WATCH

"WATCH WELLAND GROW." These three words are the watchword and slogan of the Board of Trade and Town of Welland, and there are many and various reasons for their confidence in issuing the proud challenge.

- There are no coal troubles in this highly favored town, because NAT-URAL GAS AT 30c Per Thousand does the trick in cooking, heating, etc. Do you appreciate this, Mr. Householder?
- Electric light and power cheapest in Ontario, as low as Twelve Dollars
- Seven lines of Railway and forty-six trains daily serve the people of this highly favored town and district, and as railways are not supposed to be charitable institutions, there must be real, substantial reasons, viz.: the business is there.
- Welland Canal, connecting the Great Lakes-the link between the great manufacturing East and the great grain producing and goods-consuming West. Do you appreciate all these, Mr. Manufacturer and Mr.
- Situation Unexcelled. Just to the south side of Lake Ontario, almost opposite Toronto; 38 miles to Hamilton, 23 miles to Buffalo, and in the heart of the finest fruitlands of Sunny Southern Ontario.

## WELLAND

is shown by the fact that some twenty-five manufacturing plants, running into millions of dollars in value, mainly in iron and steel (the basis of solid progress) have appreciated these and other advantages by locating where rail and water transportation meets, and as a consequence, the population has doubled and trebled within the past few years, so rapidly that many of the older residents are dazed and hardly realize it yet. It's the old story —the new men, the strangers, step in, size up the situation, seize the opportunity, and make money by buying real property, the foundation of sure and certain wealth.

MORAL.—Plant your money in property in WELLAND SOUTH, the new sub-division adjoining the Industrial Section, where all the large factories are, just south of the old Town of Welland, and watch your money.

No Interest. No Taxes the first year.

Title is vested in the Trusts & Guarantee Co. of Toronto, who will accept monies and issue agreements or deeds.

For further particulars apply to CANADIAN GENERAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, Ltd., 39 Scott t., Trnto.



WHEN THE KAISER GOES A HUNTING.

The Emperor of Germany is seen giving the death stroke to a wild boar. The operation is less dangerous than a rural sticking. The trusty bounds hold down the animal and a sturdy hun.sman grips him firmly by the hind legs.

## January Sale ORIENTAL RUGS Reduced Prices

To set a more rapid pace to the selling of Rugs during the usually dull month of January, we have made a slashing cut in prices and offer every Rug in our store at

25 to 35 Per Cent. Reductions

All Prices Marked in Plain Figures One Price to All—and One Price Only

We will advertise each week some special lists of selected rugs at prices unusually attractive. It will be worth while for rug lovers to watch these announcements, as they will, during the sale, include some of the greatest bargains yet seen at any rug sale.

28 BOKHARA RUGS, dark, rich wine red, suitable for libraries and dens; sizes ranging from 5 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6

SOut-of-town orders given our prompt attention, and Rugs sent out on approval to responsible parties.

Courian, Babayan &

WINNIPEG

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VANCOUVER



#### The Vendetta in Corsica.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED].

for the preservation of their rights of the law. and the avenging of their injuries. De Quincy, in a satirical mood, in thorough sympathy with the man place, many lives will have been lost. rest of my life.

deadly of insults, and the accuser ned it. He put the skin over his stands in imminent peril of his life, head, got down on all fours, and in The murderers take to the bush and the darkness of the night, made his live there fairly safe from soldiers way through the bushes and escaped. and police. The island is wild and It was a fortnight later before the thickly clothed with shrubs and trees, attacking party found out that the In the tree-clad ravines, amongst the game was flown. This story was told forest clad hills, the murderer can me in an omnibus by a young stu-THE vendetta is a form of private warfare. It exists only in those and relatives will manage to convey the church. He pointed out the cave food to his hiding place, and only his from which the outlaw escaped, and countries, where the people have food to his hiding place, and only his from which the outlaw escaped, and learnt through centuries of mis-gov-most inveterate enemies would think related the incident with the greatest ernment to depend upon themselves of giving information to the officers glee. It was evident, that though

Faith in the impartial administration said that if a man once committed of blood of justice has gone; and personal murder he might descend from that When vengeance has taken its place. For to stealing, from that to drinking and many many years the natives of Cor- Sabbath-breaking, and from that to sica have practised this method of incivility and procrastination. The of the rooms of the house. Friends righting their wrongs. Consequently Corsicans have adopted a similar code in such a country, life is held cheaply, of crime and they state with more and kiss the body. A circle is formed and no disgrace attaches to murder than ordinary pride, "We have many committed in the orthodox fashion, murderers, but no thieves." When a This system of private warfare has murdered body is found, a small its own laws and code of honor. The wooden cross is erected to mark the aggrieved party says to the offender, site of the tragedy, and in some parts "Take care of yourself. I will look of the island these crosses are strewn after myself," and then the bullets about with a profusion that is quite begin to fly. You shoot your oppon-saddening. It is unwise to allow ent. Then his relatives shoot you or yourself ever to be affected with death, curses his murderers, and calls any one of your relatives, no matter painful reflections, or existence in upon his nearest relatives to avenge how near or how distant the relation- Corsica would be one long moan, so his death. These vendetta songs, to-ship. In time whole villages may be thickly do the shadows of death and getter with the war chants, form the divided into parties, each member of crime lie upon the land. After the which passes his life in fear of im- death of a near relative the women centuries have struggled manfully but mediate assassination. When things wear deep mourning, for a period unsuccessfully, against foreign in have reached this pitch, and life has lasting from four to five years. become almost insupportable, the After a second bereavement they re- moralised by the ceaseless and usepriest of the parish will sometimes nounce colors for ever, and appear less struggle have become proud, restep in, act as a mediator, and per- at all times and in all places clad in vengeful, and idle. bands to swear before the altar of amongst the wild hills of the interthe village church to a cessation of ior, I think I saw more people dressed hostilities. But ere this can take in black, than I have seen in all the

Anything that a passionate south- The French have done their best mystery to the masses, there came ern nature can regard as a personal to stamp out the evil, but so far, they trouble one Saturday night in the insult may be avenged in this way, have only been partially successful. Bank of England. The business of If the dog of a political opponent The national conscience is still with the day had closed, and the balance strays into your garden and roots the man who takes the law into his was not right. There was a deficit up your cabbages you may take your own hands. One Easter, a Corsican of just one hundred pounds. It was gun and demand the life of the peasant accused a French officer of not the money, but the error, that enemy. Not to avenge yourself is to having betrayed his sister. A day must be found. For the officials and be counted a coward by all who know later, he shot the officer dead in the clerks there could be no sleep until

you. To accuse a man of not hav- principal cafe of the capital. He at the mystery had been cleared up. All ing avenged himself for the death of once took to the bush and not a hand that night, and all Sunday, a force of a relative, is to offer him the most was raised to prevent his flight. The men were busy. The money was sure

The Actress: "Yes, quick—the kid. If you know who is it is.

Better still, I'll— Where's the nursery?"—Throne and Country.

again and dined publicly in the cafe where the deed had been done. I said to a local shop-keeper, "I hope he will be caught." "Why!" said the man in astonishment, "He is a very good fellow."

Vengeance though long delayed is Merriman in his novel "The Isle of Unrest," a novel full of vendetta episodes, relates a story of a man who lived at Sartene, the stronghold to-day of those who most fiercely support and practise the right of private warfare. He was wanted by an enemy. For twenty years he never dared to show his face outside his own doorway. One day, hearing that his enemy was dead and was about to be buried, he put his head out of the door to watch the funeral procession go by. No sooner did he appear than bang went a rifle, and he fell dead upon the threshold. And the procession broke up with a laugh, for the whole burial business was nothing but a sham.

Life in the bush, a fugitive from justice, even though sure of the moral support of public opinion, is one that can commend itself but little, to a people who have ever been noted for their passionate love of freedom. At times, especially on Good Friday, the runaways steal from the bush into the towns. There, disguised in hoods and cloaks, they take part in certain religious processions, and get a chance word with those from whom they are more or less perpetually separated. They lack neither boldness nor cunning, and those who go out to trap them, often pay with their lives, for their devotion to the cause of law and order.

One vendetta hero took refuge in a cave. So noted a shot was he, that a regiment of soldiers, two hundred strong, was sent to effect his capture. They surrounded his retreat, but kept out of reach of his gun. One night, a goat strayed into his cave. refugee caught it, killed it, and skinprofessionally a man of peace, he was

When the body of a murdered man is brought home, he is dressed in his best clothes and laid in state in one and neighbors are called in to view and some female member of the family, gifted with the power of song, breaks out into a curious kind of wailing chant. Words and music are both improvised at the same time, and the voceratrice, tells the story of the life of the one who has passed away, relates the manner of his his death. These vendetta songs, tosole literature of a people, who for vasion and injustice, and who, de-

#### Lost—£100.

Y EARS ago when the electric telegraph was a new idea and a ly gone from the vaults, but no one could discover whence.

On the following morning a clerk suggested that the mistake might have occurred in packing, for the West Indies, some boxes of specie that had been sent to Southampton for shipment. His chief acted on the suggestion. Here was an opportunity to test the powers of the telegraphlightning against steam, and steam with forty-eight hours the start. Very soon the telegraph asked a man in Southampton, "Has the ship Mercator

The answer came back, "Just weighing anchor.

Stop her in the Queen's name, flashed back the telegraph. "She is stopped," was returned.

"Have on deck certain boxes (marks given), weigh them carefully, and let me know the result," telegraphed the chief.

This order was obeyed, and one box was found to be somewhere about one Bank of England was at peace again. feet health in my life."

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Toronto Saturday Night

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year's subscription to The Paper Worth While?

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The Highest Grade Wine Shipped from France

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pound and ten ounces heavier than its mates—just the weight of the missing sovereigns. "Al, right. Let the explained to him that he had been sufgood things. "Look at that fool the missing sovereigns." ship go!" was the next order.

ship go!" was the next order.

The West India house was debited with the one hundred pounds, and the "but I've never beaten a man in per
The West India house was debited curious thing," replied his opponent, tages!" he exclaimed when a deafmember of the House of Commons put up his ear trumpet.

Vol. 24, N

tale of the sh sented as being di point along with a Here they are all i are thousands of bare poles with m to use an Irishism The weeds hold it vessels. There ar the armies and lo prizes, while gold ish galleons-I th at sea. The point money there for y Thinking it ov

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Vol. 24, No. 13.

7. 1911

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SOMEONE wrote a book a while ago in which a weird tale of the ship graveyard is told. Ships are presented as being drawn by the Gulf Stream to a central point along with all the sea-weed and drift of centuries. Here they are all imbedded in the Saragossa Sea. There are thousands of them with their salty funnels and their bare poles with millions of sea birds roosting on themto use an Irishism. A ship that gets in never gets out, The weeds hold it there. There is wealth untold in those vessels. There are shins with the money sent out to pay the armies and long, low devilish pirate ships with their prizes, while gold and silver lies heaped up in the Spanish galleons-I think that is the name, but I am a little at sea. The point is, however, that there is a lot of easy money there for which there is no owner.

Thinking it over I have been wondering what becomes of the castaway wealth of the banks of the world. It is fair to assume that in every fire and every wreck, and in thousands of instances where there is neither fire nor wreck, bank notes are destroyed. Bank notes turn up every now and again when grandmother's chair gets the back ripped out of it and the loving grandchild, who prized the chair because of fond memories of grandma and was content to take it and let the rest of the family loot the premises for the valuables, suddenly gets the reward in a few million dollars worth of bank notes. However, it was hard on the bank, because no doubt the manager had long since concluded that the bills would never turn up again. As they are notes issued by the bank to pay the bearer the face value of the note in gold, when presented, they would naturally not be paid if they were not presented. In such a case, the bank would be just that much to the good.

I cannot help thinking that here is a perquisite of no inconsiderable value which should be taken into consider tion in all countries which issue charters to their banks and thus give them the stamp of stability. Take away from a bank the credit given it by Government and you would take away from it its chief power to get its notes into circulation. If it could not get its notes into circulation they could not be destroyed, and hence would be cut off a source of revenue which I should imagine would be greatly prized. The object of banking is not to issue notes in order that they may be destroyed and thus to give the bank an unearned profit. It is to create an institution of undoubted credit which may receive deposits from those who have a surplus and loan it to those who require it, preserving all the time a guarantee and equity between them. These are services for which the bank is entitled to a just remuneration. But it is not a banking service or a function in the financing of commercial transactions to retain surplus wealth to which the owner, alas, has lost a sufficient proof. It is unfortunate for the own er, but nothing can be done to help him. Why, however, should the bank retain possession of the unclaimed balances and the wealth represented by the destroyed notes? It is not a banking function, and the notes would never have been in circulation had it not been for the confidence created by a definite act of the Government. The only logical conclusion is that Government, in all countries, is the proper repository of such balances, and should apply them towards losses occasioned the public through failures of other banks for which the Government was godmother. Possibly this is the case in many or most countries, but it will be none the less interesting reading to hear how much some of our own failed Canadian banks had left in circulation when their interment took place.

Within recent years Canada has experienced a number of failures of chartered banks. Of these I have selected four which are freshest in mv mind, and have looked up the amount of circulation still outstanding when they gave their last and possibly most truthful report to the public through the Government statement. Following are the banks, the month of the final statement, and the amount of notes which had not been presented for pay-

 Ontario Bank, August, 1908
 \$112,215

 St. John's Bank, May, 1909
 7,894

 Bank St. Hyacinthe, November, 1909
 11,825

 Sovereign Bank, November, 1910
 43,000

The Sovereign Bank has not yet disappeared from the scene, so that it is probable that it will pay off more of its notes. During the year it paid off about \$13,000,

the circulation last January being \$56,690. From the above, however, it will be seen what a large amount of notes must be lost in the banking Saragossa Sea. It is certainly easy money for the man who gets The St. John's and St. Hyacinthe Banks were only small affairs and the Sovereign was only in existence a few years, so that the total circulation available for destruction was smaller than in many other banks. The Ontario was a good-sized bank and carried on business many years, so that the notes had a chance to get destroyed. The balance, as seen above, was over one hundred thousand dollars, and this was after the bank had been in the receivers' hands for many long months. Presumably most of the undestroyed notes would have found their way in for payment by that time. It is interesting to observe that although the Sovereign Bank has been in the winding-up stage for a long time past its notes are still coming in from somewhere. In November its circulation contracted \$825. Have these notes been all this time out in the untamed wilderness where there are no newspapers, or have they just been dug out of the upholstering in grandmother's chair?



WHEN T. A. Russell pleaded for a "policy of fiscal stability," before the Canadian Club, in Toronto, the other day, he struck the right note. The best thing we can do for Canada is to make it a place where all shall know that those who exercise their industry in a productive manner shall reap the full reward. That is only another way of saying that the best thing we can do is to bring about permanency of investment, or "fiscal stability." It is all the same thing. The worst thing we can do for Canada is to encourage a system wherein it is not necessary for a man to produce wealth in order to get it, wherein investment shall be precarious and wherein there little bit off the top" that the protectionists developed

English

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is financial instability. The question is, what policy shall their sudden fondness for the present tariff and their ad- culation at the close of the month amounted to \$95,992,-Mr. Russell and the rest of us are desirous of having? Would it be possible, for instance, to have permanency and stability under conditions which obtain in, say, Russia, or in any country where the mass of the people are the job again at Ottawa, and the stability argument will thoroughly convinced that they are not receiving fair be kept well out of sight. treatment or enjoying the just reward for the services they render? Assuredly not. In other words, so long as systems are in existence in any country which are unfair, which take from one and give to the other, just so long will there be discontent and instability. Now, such a system is beyond any question in vogue in Canada, and on our shoulders-Mr. Russell presented the farmers as strange enough to say, the very man mentioned above pretty much monarchs of all they survey. He declared

we pursue in order to bring about the condition which miration for its stability. I have no hesitation in saying that as soon as the farmers get well settled down on their farms again and turn their attention towards producing some more real wealth that the high-tariffites will be on be kept well out of sight.

Whereas an official of the Manufacturers' Association took his trusty pen in hand to show how relatively un important the farmers were as compared with the manufacturers-and heavens knows we want the manufacturers to prosper as long as they don't insist upon riding round who has been advocating "fiscal stability" is the man they were no poor, down-trodden class and that the heel who is defending this system. It is as though a man of the manufacturer has not been placed on their necks. advocated safety of property and yet supported a form I admit that things are not so bad for the farmer as they

866. Manifestly the circulation was getting close to the top at the end of October. During the early portion of November it reached its top figure not only for 1910, but in the history of Canada. The greatest circulation column was larger in November than ever before, being more than two million more than in October and the drop at the end of the month was about nine million.

It will be of interest to learn that, during November, sixteen of the banks took advantage of the emergency circulation provided by Government for crop moving purposes, this being one more than during the month of October. The Canadian Bank of Commerce furnished the addition, the list being otherwise the same as during October. Following is the list of banks and the amount of notes each put into circulation in excess of the regular allow-

THE CO.		
Paid up	Excess	Excess
Capital in	Circulation	Circulation
November.	October.	November.
Bank of Montreal\$14,400,000	\$ 102,591	\$ 815,300
Bank of New Brunswick 774,300	95,041	117,466
Bank of Toronto 4,000,000	355,875	477,700
Eastern Township Bank 3,000,000	88,450	172,275
Merchants Bank 6,000,000	377.475	50,135
Provincial Bank 1,000,000	160,238	161,513
Bank of Commerce 10,000,000		375,111
Dominion Bank 4,000,000	86,602	291,162
Bank of Hamilton 2.680,570	345,637	264,274
Standard Bank 2,000,000	289,912	323,057
Bank of Ottawa 3,500,000	77,150	239,485
Traders Bank 4,354,500	152,110	324,560
Metropolitan Bank 1,000,000	65,657	91,197
Home Bank 1,157,116	104,168	204,684
Northern Crown Bank 2,203,440	278,720	306,420
Sterling Bank 944,192	24,611	45,278
Total evenes circulation	\$2 605 237	\$4 259.617

It will be seen that the excess circulation issued in November was \$1,654,380 more than in October, and the probability is that it was considerably larger than at any time since the emergency circulation was created. As against the sixteen banks which took advantage of the provision in November, there were thirteen in the list which did not. It was an unlucky number, and if present appearances go for anything, the hoodoo was riding the Farmers Bank.



THE London Financial Times advises the Canadian Government to do its utmost to encourage Canadian registration of companies to enable Englishmen non-resident in England to assist in Canadian development without being pestered by English revenue authorities. It has not yet been fully explained what taxes we are to encourage the English capitalist in dodging, and development is such a loose word. Does it occur to the Financial Times that we are so anxious for capital here that we will do anything to get it? Before we consent to assist in this matter we would like to know what manner of taxes the Englishman is trying to dodge. If it is the Lloyd-George tax on the unearned increment, the quick er the Englishman gets over the idea that he can obtain sympathy in Canada that will be much good to him the better for himself. We would no more think of letting the Englishman own land on the terms he has owned it in England than we would think of presenting him with the country altogether. In truth, there is no difference between one and the other. We want capitalists to come along here and invest their money in productive businesses. The land and the forest and the waterfalls are here now. Buving them doesn't create them. What we want is some fellow to come along and make the land grow wheat, build sawmills and turn the timber into lumber, erect power plants and turn the waterfalls into electric energy which we can buy cheaply and apply to our factories and workshops. For such as these we should be willing to hold out the hand and help them dodge the taxes. Further, we should hold out the hand to the Canadian who is prepared to do the same thing and help him also dodge the taxes. This taxing a man because he wants to exercise his industry and create things and add to the sum total of wealth is the very worst of policies. Its stupidity is only equalled by its corollary, the encouragement in tax exemption which is given the man who wants to do nothing. To buy the natural resources of the country and hold them till the industry of the man who is taxed makes them valuable is even worse than doing nothing. It is keeping others from doing something. The Conservation Commission, it is to be hoped, will go into this matter thoroughly and adopt a policy which will prevent our natural resources being locked up by the speculator, thus enabling him to absorb wealth which he does nothing to create. Our natural resources are here now, and no one is rendering us a service to come and buy them. He who doesn't intend to do something real needn't come here for encouragement. We're all too busy trying to pull along the cartload of non-producers we already have without stopping to welcome Chawley to a front seat.

Economist

The Witherspoon National Bank, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., has decided to go into liquidation. The institution was organized three years ago with a capital stock of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$25,000, by the late A. C. Witherspoon, who was president of the bank. Since his death it has been decided to terminate the business of the bank, which is in good shape.

The Attorney General of Alberta has begun an action against three banks for the payment to the province of over \$7,000,000, the proceeds of the bonds of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway. The amounts are: Dominion Bank, \$400,000; Union Bank, \$1,000,000, and Royal Bank, \$6,000,000, with accumulated interest in each case. Checks were presented at the banks and payment was refused, the banks denying the authority of the province to draw the check. The Government, it is alleged, proposes to use the money for purposes other than that for which it was subscribed.

Prospects for the Lake Superior Corporation appear to be steadily improving. A big gain in earnings has been made since reorganization and the company proposes to go ahead with construction of the Algoma Cent-



## TORONTO MILLIONAIRES: EDWARD GURNEY, MANUFACTURER.

Having in the recent past shed some light on the personalities of the millionaires of Ottawa, with this issue Toronto Saturday Night presents the first of a series of articles written in familiar vein, on the Toronto millionaire. A typical Canadian is Edward Gurney, now head of the great factory on King street west, Toronto, which started humming two years after Confederation. On page 23 will be found the article dealing with Mr. Gurney.

of burglary. It is the very essence of burglary that it would be if the protectionist had his way about the tariff, takes from one and gives to the other. That is precisely but to the extent that he has had his way he has shut the what a tariff does. It is just a cross-entry.

red of the present Canadian tariff. I remember when they declared it would ruin them, it was so low. To day, consumer takes objection to this, instead of meeting the it is lower than ever. Yet here is Mr. Russell telling his hearers how the country has prospered under the "stable fiscal policy." His hearers cheered, we are told. What they cheered for I don't know. I have attended meetings of the Manufacturers' Associations and they sang an altogether different tune there. What they de manded was an unstable tariff, and that wasn't so very long ago either. It was before the farmers came down, however. The protectionists implored the Government to raise the tariff on almost everything in sight. I will spare you the list. They declared that the country was going to wreck as fast as it could and would certainly get there if the Government didn't hustle up and make change in the tariff. If Mr. Russell had happened along about that time and delivered an eloquent address on the desirability of leaving well enough alone and not altering the tariff, he would have found the temperature 40 degrees below zero, and if he had desired the encouragement of those cheers, he would hardly have attempted an oration on the prosperity of Canada under a stable tariff.

Where, in any case, did he become possessed of the dea that a tariff was stable or could possibly be stable. There never was anything stable about a tariff but the smell. Let him look over the list of duties in this pros perous country and he will find that if there is one thing the tariff cannot be accused of in good English it is sta-bility. It is constantly changing. It goes up under one Government and down under another, or up and down under each. There is no rest in a tariff, nor can there be, because it is of the nature of a division of spoils and neither side can be satisfied with the division. Hence the constant instability. If the protagonists of the tariff had their way it would never stop going up. And the higher it went the more unstable it would be, the farther it would have to fall when the final crash came and the more people would be injured. It is as certain as anything can be that it will be wiped out sooner or later. There is no room for argument on that point, although the end may be, and probably is, a good way off yet. However, it was only when the farmers made the attempt to take "a

consumer off from other markets and compelled him to How suddenly the protectionists have become en stand and deliver a large percentage of the goods he purchases from anyone outside a certain radius. question fairly, Mr. Russell tells him that he hasn't yet been in the country twenty years and yet wants to dictate and upset things. This is the veriest baby talk. The Boers in South Africa adopted an attitude almost as bad as that, and the British had a few words to say in reply. recall that most protectionists cheered them on, yet here we have them, ten years later, following the footsteps of the fallen. It is a decidedly mediaeval attitude and altogether anti-British. As one who has lived very much longer in this country than this allotted span of Mr. Russell's, I object to it. Canadians, I think, are glad to see people come to this country, and have their say with the rest of us, providing they are prepared to go to work in competition with their fellows and support them selves without becoming a cost to the country. These are those whose numbers add prosperity and wealth to the country. They compare favorably with industries which admit a balance on the wrong side of the ledger each year, and which declare that they can only keep their wheels turning by the cross entry afforded by the tariff, The question is not how many of these it would take to make the country prosperous, but how many the country



N a forecast made last September of the circulation which would probably be required in Canada during the crop movement in the month of November, it was stated in these columns that the Government bank statement should show about \$100,000,000 in the greatest circulation column. The exact amount turns out to be \$99,-228,600. It should be said, however, that this sum is obtained from totalling up the greatest circulation as reported by each individual bank, and it is next to impossible that each would reach the greatest on the same day, although it is quite likely that most banks would reach it the same week. At the end of the month, the notes in circulation amounted to \$90,165,730. The greatest circulation in October amounted to \$96,950,510, and the cir-

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MONTREAL

In thousands of Missouri homes the blaze which crackles in the stove and old brick fireplace is consuming some of the most valuable timber on the American continent. This timber is black walnut, and even more valu-

able than mahogany. souri to-day buying all of this variety of trees they can, and some are dis covering that the owners of small farms have already used as firewood walnut timber which, had it been sold would have made them independently rich. This wood has become so valuable that even stumps are sought They are cut into a veneer hardly

thicker than cardboard. Within the next thirty days eight or ten carloads of walnut logs wil be shipped from here. Farmers who have timber on their places are beginning to watch and guard these trees, for they bring from \$35 to \$40 a thousand feet.-Kansas City Star.

The Forestry Convention which will meet in Quebec City, Jan. 18, 19 and 20 next, will be opened by His Excellency the Governor-General. The meeting has been called by the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and will be conducted under the auspices of the Canadian Forestry Association. Preparations for it are now in an

advanced stage. Many of Canada's leading men are expected to take part. Among these, in addition to official representatives are Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. R. L. Borden, M.P., Hon. Clifford Sifton, Chairman of the Commission of Con-

servation, and others. A number of representatives from the United States will also, it is hoped, be present; among these are H. S Graves, Chief Forester of the United States, and E. E. Ring, Forest Commissioner of Maine. The president of the Association, Hon. W. C. Edwards, will preside.



people of Canada, who in exchange for their money are thinks shareholders will receive an early dividend. receiving parcels of prairie, mountain gulley, or prairie chicken pasture, are not wanting.

With a great majority of these concerns, one simply cannot believe the statements put in their advertisements The people behind these concerns appear to be without even ordinary business conscience, and their description of what they offer teems with false or extravagant statements. Such concerns should not be allowed to get as far on their way as they do, unchecked.

One land company, the Saskatoon-Saskatchewan Land Corporation, with head offices in Toronto, has been caught up short by the Board of Trade of Saskatoon while in the act of palming off upon long-distance purchasers lots in "River Heights" section, some miles distant from the growing city of Saskatoon, on the implied representation that what was being sold was close to beng a part of the town itself. As a matter of fact, about e only favorable circumstance to be urged in favor of his River Heights subdivision, would be to state that it located only three miles or so from Saskatoon. Instead of proceeding on such a basis, however, the comoany in question has interlarded brief references to River Heights with glowing descriptions of Saskatoon, to the ffect that readers have no option but to be impressed with the belief that River Heights is, to all intents and purposes, Saskatoon itself.

F. Maclure Sclanders, Commissioner of the Saskatoon Board of Trade, has sent numerous replies to requests for information from the East regarding the desirability of River Heights property, by disclosing the true situation. If every Board of Trade in the country would endeavor to perform a similar service, land companies whose profit proceeds from a campaign of misrepresentation, would languish and wither away for lack of patronage.

e.

The best way to buy land, is to set your feet and your eyes it. In these days of indiscriminate purchasing through the dium of newspaper advertising what appears as a division e half an inch long on a cut may stretch out to several miles walking to a person right on the scene. Remember also that e leading Canadian railways are in the market to sell their inds, and they will do better for you than will the average did company.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 20th, 1910. Editor, Gold and Dross:

I want to invest about \$200 in some reliable security. Would you suggest a list of suitable bonds? An investment house advises Dominion Canners to yield 6 per cent, or P. Burns and Co. to yield about 5.60 per cent. What is your opinion of these?

A. K. T.

Possibly you meant to write \$2,000 for the \$200 in your letter. If \$200 is right, your field is restricted, as Canners bonds come in \$500 and \$1.000 denominations. The Steel Corporation of Canada issues bonds of \$100 denomination, as does Penmans Limited. Either of these latter should be good to purchase.

An Orillia banker writes for information concerning the North American Exploration Syndicate, an iron ore concern for which the Canadian Finance & Securities Corporation of Toronto take in the money.

Corporation of Toronto take in the money.

I gather that taking in the money is the principal business of this Canadian Finance and Securities Corporation. This is a bureau which was conceived by one Andrew M. Macdowell, who started it in a local Toronto hotel. The company claims to have a Dominion charter, but my own impression is that it has no charter at all. Macdowell runs this business under his hat, so to speak. Occasionally the police, in the past got busy, and raked the festive Andrew into their net on charges of fraud. Now I could tell you more, but I think this ought to be enough for any banker.

St. Agathe des Monts, Que., Dec. 22, 1910. Editor Gold and Dross:

I notice that in your issue of Dec. 17 "Shepherd" views McKinley-Darragh stock as an "investment." I have some confidence in "Shepherd"-his opinions have during the past few years usually been justified. Could you tell me more definitely what shape the mine is in? Also, I would like to know if Amalgamated Asbestos Bonds, at 67-69, as now quoted, are speculative?

The last annual statement of the McKinley-Darragh-Savage showed something over the capitalization of the company in ore reserves. This was almost a year ago. This year's statement a soon due. The mine this last year has paid 30 per cent. The stock is now selling ex div. 15 per cent. The other 15 per cent, was made up of three disbursements of 5 per cent, each. In 1909 it paid 10 per cent, for the year.

was made up of taree disbursements of 5 per cent. cach. In 1999 it paid 10 per cent. for the year.

The mine is in excellent shape, and in its prime—it has a long life ahead of it. You seem inclined to follow the popular error of judging a mine by its past. This is the great fatal mistake. The more ore a mine produces the less it has. This does not require argument. The ore in sight estimate is the token of a mine's future. A little reflection will show you this is right. For instance, Crown Reserve has produced the enormous sum of \$4,000,000 gross or thereabouts. This means that there are four millions less ore in the mine than formerly. The next annual report of McKinley-Darragh will be duly commented on in these columns. Mines like the McKinley-Darragh and Coniagas are rare as hen's teeth, but when you get a good mine with a capable and honest management, there is nothing so satisfactory in which to put your money. Cecil Rhodes said: "Mining when successful is very satisfactory," and he should know. The Canadian public have never been educated in mining. If you think you would like to study it, take some good mining journal—the Canadian Mining Journal, for instance. The average Canadian looks upon mining and horse racing in the same light. The average of the Cobalt following buy stocks because they think they have real value.

As to Amalgamated Asbestos bonds, I would consider some

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Can you give me the following information regarding F. N. Burt Co., Ltd.?

(1) Where is this firm situated?

(2) What class of goods do they produce?

To whom do they sell? (4) What are their annual sales?

(5) What are the appraised or monetary value of Cobalt shares, their "feelable and seeable" assets, such as buildings, machinery, stock and book accounts?

(6) What value do they put on patents and inventions? shares an investment at 25c. per share? (7) What amount are they capitalized at over the Being still in possession of most of my original sanity, I may say I do not. values in questions 5 and 6?

(5) Included in above.

(7) Total assets on paper amount to \$1,651.029.77. Balance to credit of profit and loss, Dec. 31, 1909, was \$63,588.28, since which business has undergone large expansion. The total capital is \$1,500,000, \$750,000 of common and \$750,000 preferred stock.

John A. Herron, a broker of Winnipeg, appears to be plastering the publicity boards with glowing references

EVIDENCES that townsite and land companies are to International Asbestos Mills & Power stock. reaping a rich harvest of dollars and cents from the company is situated at Caspar, Colorado. Mr. Herron

> S. R. H., Stratford, Ont.: Gilpin Orion Gold Mining shares appear to me to have about as much chance to pay dividends as has the traditional rich man to enter

> W. A. M., Hanover, Ont., encloses a clipping from a newspaper commenting on the Twin City situation. The subscriber asks if the statements contained in this clipping are accurate, and if so, why shareholders in Twin City should be deprived of what rightfully should belong

to them.

The paragraph in question points out that Twin City will, in the year 1910 probably earn between 11 and 12 per cent. on stock before depreciation charges are deducted, and yet despite this there is no probability that the dividend rate, which was raised from five per cent, to six per cent, in 1999, will be increased at the end of 1910 to seven per cent. Last year Twin City appropriated out of earnings \$703,000 for depreciation, and this year, as it did last year, will tax its earnings to pay for improvements. This cannot be regarded as a deprivation to the shareholder, as it is much more to his interest to have necessary improvements made and paid for, and to have a proper allowance made each year for depreciation, than it would be for him to receive an extra one per cent, in dividends paid at the cost of unimproved property. The final result will most probably be that when Twin City does announce a seven per cent, dividend, it will be well able to pay and maintain it. The bondholders also, it must be remembered, are entitled to consideration. Many investors appear to forget that their position is never as strong as is that of either holders of preferred shares, or holders of bonds.

Editor Gold and Dross:

Will you kindly give some stockholder information regarding the Liverpool Mining Company of Montana. About seven years ago after the failure of the Sprague Collecting Agency one of Toronto's brilliant young financiers succeeded in persuading some of the shareholders of that company to exchange their stock for stock in the Liverpool Mining Co. of Montana, with offices at 184 La Salle St., Chicago. We have been able to get no information from this office and have heard nothing of the company since this smooth young stock broker extolled its wonderful possibilities. A number of stockholders would appreciate very much if you are able to ferret out any information with a view of ascertaining whether the stock will possibly be of any value.

From what I learn, this Liverpool Mine is dead and buried long ago, and I fear your script is worthless. Reference to the advertising columns of a Toronto

newspaper shows that O. J. B. Yearsley has for sale shares of Porcupine Tisdale Mining Co., Ltd., at ten cents

What is limited, profits or losses? O. J. B. Y. has sold a lot of mine shares in his time. Many of them are still owned throughout the country. Fancy selling shares in a gold mine at this chicken-feed price, anyway. If it is not worth more than ten cents, it is not worth buying. This is the sort of stuff that will give Porcupine its black eye, if it gets one

Federal Post Office inspectors in New York City are so busy these days raking in the grafters, that they have little time for sleep. They are now after Gaylord Wiltshire, the Socialist editor of Wiltshire's Magazine, who has, it is estimated, sold to the credulous, stocks to the amount of \$3,250,000 in Bishop Creek Gold Co., Aremu Rubber and Gold Co., of British Guiana, South American Gold Co., and others. Wiltshire preyed on the loyalty to the Socialist cause of members of the cult. He s now in London selling stock there. If he returns to the United States he will be arrested.

The Cobalt Nugget estimates that finally some 2,000 companies operating in Porcupine will be incorporated and offered to the public for sale through shares.

If one estimates the capital of each to be one million dollars, then Porcupine will in the end stagger under a capitalization of some \$2,000,000,000. The Nugget points out that there are already 7,000 claims staked in fifty townships covering an area of 3,100 square miles. It becomes apparent that there will be a large list of wildcats for the public to pick and choose from, before the professional promoters get through with Porcupine

Dec. 24, 1910.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would like to have some information regarding the Hercules Rotary Engine Co., Ltd., formed in Wetaskiwin, Alta., last summer. I understand the engine is on exhibition at the John Inglis Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Napanee, Ont., Dec. 30th, 1910.

Editor Gold and Dross: Please give me your views as an investment of Standard Loan and Birkbeck Loan, Napanee, Ont.

Your handling of matters in financial way is appreciated by the writer and should prove very beneficial.

I do not regard either of them as gllt-edged. I do not wish to criticize or disparage either mentioned, but you might select somewhat stronger securities. Always remember that a glit-edged security is one that can be sold at reasonably good figures in times of financial stress.

A. S. R.: No, .. would not advise purchase of Bailey

J. L. A., Waterford: Do I consider Welcome Oil

R. H. R., Oshawa: I do not know the standing of (1) The F. N. Burt Co., Limited, has factories at Buffalo, Y., and at Toronto, Ont.

(2) Small paper boxes, counter check books, etc.

(3) Largely to manufacturers who wrap their product up in its form for consignment to the trade.

(4) Profits for 1999 amounted to \$171,594.13.

(5) Real estate, buildings, plant, patents, machinery, good Ill, etc., as of Dec. 31, 1999, stood at \$1,252,921.21.

N. G.: No, don't take any stock in the Fort George Townsite Company promoted by the Natural Resources (6) Included in above.

Company. The truth is not in them any more than it is in the British Columbia papers that boost their game. So far as I am able to ascertain the N. R. C. has never told the truth for two consecutive minutes in regard to their proposition, and the Post Office Department could do worse than look up their literature, past and present.

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Total Assets \$62,000,000 J

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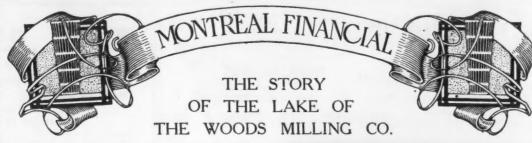
#### We have just issued our Quarterly List of Bond Offerings January 1911

It gives the income yields and full descriptions of a selected range of GOVERN-MENT, MUNICI-PAL, PUBLIC UTILITY, RAIL-ROAD and IN-DUSTRIAL BOND INVEST-MENTS.

We shall be pleased to send a copy on request.

DOMINION HEAD TORONTO ST. EAST BRANCHES LONDON, ENG

MONTREAL



Montreal, January 5th, 1911. T calls up regrets for the profits that might have been to look back a few years. to look back a few years on the stock exchange lists and compare prices with those of to-day. In few stocks, perhaps, is the regret more poignant than in Lake of the Woods. In August, 1907, the common stock sold at 65, in March last, it sold up to 153. Subsequently the market declined to the vicinity of 130, and last week it went up again to 140. The advance during the last week of December was accompanied by the customary discussion concerning the cause. The cause appeared in the person Rodolphe Forget, who landed in from France just before the 25th December, with his team of reindeer and his load of Xmas. boxes from the Gay Republic.

\* \* Mr. Robert Meighen, the Presid-416 of the Company, was this week asked what was the reason for the advance. His answer confirm-Take the Money. ed the rumor that Forget had been

selling some of the stock while he was on the other side. From all that can be learned, it would seem that Forget was tilting his chair in his Paris office one morning shortly before saifing for this side when some animated money bags dropped in on him to discuss the Canadian situation. Some of them possibly came from down Marseilles way, and some from up around Brussels. They wanted to know what would be a good thing to put their money into in Canada. Possibly Mr. Forget had already disposed of all the stock of the Quebec Ry. Light and Power and his other pet schemes he desired to sell. At any rate the up-shot of the interview was that 6,000 shares of Lake of the Woods are going over to France. Whether Forget contracted to deliver these shares at a certain price or simply undertook to buy them at the market, is not known. Very considerable buying took place even before his arrival here, and after he deposited his foreign millions in the local banks and carried his empty saddle bags back to his office, it began again, more actively than ever. This makes it look as though the stock is being bought at the market.

Rodolphe Forget's interest in Lake of the Woods began just a year ago. What his intention was concerning it, has never been How He Missed Control told, but there is a strong suspicion that it may have had something to do with

the long expected, oft foretold and bitterly opposed amalgamation with the Ogilvie Flour Mills. The first intimation the public had of anything unusual going on was when the Credit Fonciere sent out a notification to the shareholders asking for an option on their stock at a certain price. The stock promptly hands very actively on the Exchange, and inside of a short time it advanced to 145, at which figure it sold in December, 1909. Forget was manifestly out for control, and in this instance as upon another instance which was in the course of development about the same time, he missed it by a single breath. The directors of Lake of the Woods took advantage of a clause in their charter and issued a considerable amount of common stock, which issue, however, instead of being offered to the whole of the shareholders as is customary, was taken up by one or two who were friendly to the directorate, thus strengthening their hand sufficiently to preserve control. Later on, Rodolphe Forget became interested in the organization of the St. Lawrence Milling Co., and when the buying began recently it was thought for a time that quite possibly Forget had in view an amalgamation between Lake of the Woods, in which he has still a large interest, and the new concern.

An interesting feature in connection with the recent purchase for the foreign market was to the old and truthful adage that The New discussed in an interview which took Certificates. place between Mr. Forget and Mr. Meighen last week, the former making

the proposal that certificates with coupons attached should be issued for the foreign market in place of the ordinary scrip. It appears that many investors in France

THE annual report of Attorney-General Wickersham presented to Congress is one long story of frauds and Belgium favor a certain type of certificate of shares. against the Government, says the American Banker. ertificate is more readil negotiable than the ordin ary scrip, which must be signed before it became decent to defeat the law; land frauds, customs frauds, frauds on The certificates require no signature but pass from hand the internal revenue, rebates, bucket shops and fraudulent to hand as would bank notes. Attached to them, how- uses of the mails have made 1910 the most strenuous year ever, are dividend coupons, which may be used much after in the history of the Department of Justice. Mr. Wickthe manner of the interest coupons attached to bonds. ersham states that only the earnest and enthusiastic work The Woods directors will consider the matter and not of the men of his force has made the work successful. improbably comply.

Woods Milling Co. was founded. It Pres. Meighen might not be remembered that the Getting on company was at first regarded largely Towards Reas a C.P.R. organization, but such was had in view was partly to provide freight for the railway, which was then in its infancy.

George Stephen, now Lord Mount Stephen, was then President of the C.P.R., and was largely interested in the company. So also was Robert Meighen, a large shareholder of the C.P.R. and brother-in-law of its Presient. He was interested in the milling company from its start and became its president shortly after it began active operations. At first the company had a capacity of 800 barrels per day, its only mill being the Keewatin Mill. It now has two mills at that point and one at Portage la Prairie, having a total capacity of 10,500 barrels per day. In addition, it owns eighty elevators. The company has remained under practically the same management during all these years, and even the directorate has experienced but few changes. With advancing years, Mr. Meighen's active interest in the management of the company is, to some extent, abating, and no doubt the time is approaching when changes will take place. Few companies have been better managed. It was for years Mr. Meighen's policy not to pay more than 6 per cent. on the common stock until the reserve equalled the bonded indebtedness, this being somewhere in the vicinity of a million dollars.

prise in a 10 per cent, bonus. Last March a 5 per cent. million dollars.



ROBERT MEIGHEN President Lake of the Woods Milling Co.

bonus was paid and the stock was placed upon an 8 per

Not a little curiosity is being displayed in the possibility of dividends for the company's present fiscal year. This curiosity applies not Is Competition the Life of only to the Lake of the Woods, but to all other milling companies in Canada.

The past two years have been fat years for Canadian milling companies. Until the beginning of 1909 it was generally considered in Montreal that there were practically only three large Manitoba milling concerns. While, with the general public, this feeling may still prevail to a considerable extent, those who are any way close to the milling business are only too conscious of the fact that of late-especially during the past yearhave been brought into existence a number of new mill ing concerns which, together with several large amal gamations or consolidations, are dividing with the older companies the trade. Some of these new concerns have been putting up a stiff fight for their share. The consequence has been that the margin between the cost of wheat and the price at which flour can be sold has been smaller, it is claimed, during the last quarter of 1910 than ever before for a similar period. The wisdom of Mr. Meighen's policy in building up a large surplus for times such as are being experienced at present, may be demonstrated ere long. Some of the companies make the claim that they are little more than able to contin grinding wheat under conditions which have prevailed recently, and it is felt that there will be difficulty in showing dividends in some instances. Whether conditions will long continue as they have during the past few months or not, no one can say, but there are very few millers whose hearts just now respond competition is the life of trade.

#### One Year of Frauds.

presented to Congress is one long story of frauds

Trusts so called and real: their alleged conspir

Prosecution for violation of the anti-trust law was foremost in the work of the year. Actions, says the At-It is now twenty-three years or so since the Lake of the torney General, are now under way, pending against the

following so-called trusts: Tobacco Trust, Standard Oil Company, Sugar Trust, Harriman Lines, Hard Coal Trust, Powder Trust, Ter minal Railway Association of St. Louis, Towing Trust the fact. The object the organizers on the Great Lakes, James A. Patten and others for an alleged corner in cotton, Beef Trust, Wholesale Grocers Trust, Butter and Egg Trust, Brick Trust, Bath Tub

The following convictions were secured and fines imposed during the year

Paper Trust, fined \$57,000; Night Riders, fined \$3,500; Window Glass Trust, fined \$10,000.

Diamonds are sometimes a very interesting index of a financial situation. After the panic of 1907 there was a fall in monthly diamond imports from \$4,500,000 to \$280,-000. In October of this year imports were the smallest in twenty-two months, their total of \$2,500,000 compared with \$4,200,000 in October last year, and \$5,300,000 in October, 1908. Other luxuries, such as silk, lace, and art works, still are in larger volume than a year ago, but diamond imports have fallen rapidly in recent months .-

Net profits of the Merchants Bank of Canada for the year ending November 30, 1910, were \$1,057,139.64, with \$102,157 brought forward; the amount available for distribution was \$1,159,297.15. Dividends took \$510,000; reserve fund, \$400,000; written off bank premises, \$100,000; officers' pension fund, \$50,000; balance carried forward, On the 31st of August, 1909, the company showed an amount of \$1,284,395 at the credit of its surplus and durwill be held on Wednesday, the 21st of December. This ing the same year gave its shareholders a pleasant sur- is the first time the profits of the bank have exceeded one

## Bank of Montreal

CAPITAL (all paid up)

UNDIVIDED PROFITS 358,311.05

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Board of Directors : BIGHT HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Hen. PM

R. B. ANGUS. President.
SIR EDWARD CLOUSTON, Bart., Vice-President.
E. B. GREENSHIELDS, SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD,
H. V. MEREDITH, JAMES ROSS, HON. ROBT. MACKAY, SIR THOS. SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O., MORRICE, C. R. HOSMER, A. BAUMGARTEN.

DAVID MORRICE, SIR EDWARD CLOUSTON, BART., GENERAL MANAGER.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT—Connected with each Canadian Branch, and Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates.

COLLECTIONS—At all points in the Dominion of Canada and the United States undertaken at most favorable rates. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT—Issued negotiable in all parts of the

## THE ROYAL BANK

OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869. Capital Paid-up - - Reserve and Undivided Profits

\$6,200,000 \$6,900,000 \$95,000,000 **Tetal Assets** 

HEAD OFFICE, - . MONTREAL

H. S. HOLT, President. E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and General Manager.

155 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland

Ponce and San Juan, Porto Rico Port of Spain, Trinidad Eleven Agencles in Cuba Nassau, Bahamas LONDON, ENGLAND
2 Bank Bldgs., Princes Street, E. C. NEW YORK CITY

68 William Street Business Accounts Carried Upon Favorable Terms Savings Department at all Branches Correspondence Solicited.

#### Dominion Canners, Limited 6% BONDS

Authorized \$2,500,000. Issued \$1,500,000.

Maturing April 1st, 1940. Interest Payable Haif Yearly at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Teronto, Hamilton, and London, Eng.

Net Earnings of Company Over Six Times Amount Required to Pay Bond Interest. Bends to be Issued for 2-3 only of Value of Fixed Assets.

Price: 100 and Accrued Interest.

C. MEREDITH & COMPANY, Limited MONTREAL 101 St. Francois Xavier St.

## The Merchants' Bank

of Canada

H. Montagu Allan Jonathan Hodgson E. F. Hebden President Vice-President General Manage Pald-up Capital \$6,000,000 Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits 4,999,297 Deposits Nov. 30, 1910 54,719,044 71,600,058

155 BRANCHES IN CANADA General Banking Business transacted. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at best current rates.

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## **MOST ACCEPTABLE CHRISTMAS GIFT**

They afford the recipient an opportunity of purchasing that which he or she most desires.

Travellers' Cheques Issued

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TORONTO CITY OFFICES: 1330 Queen West PARKDALE

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CAPITAL PAID UP. . RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, - 1,307,809.28 DIRECTORS:

D. E. Thomson, K.C., Vice-President. Sir William Mortimer Clark, K.C. Thomas Bradshaw. John Firstbrook. James Byrie.

A General Banking Business Transacted. Head Office, TORONTO Nine Branches in Toronto. Savinge Bank Department at Each Branch. W. D. Ross, General Manager.

#### GET 6% INTEREST ON YOUR MONEY

The experienced bond buyer has found out that it is possible to get safety along with a fair yield on First Mortgage Industrial Bonds In our list we have some attractive Canadian Industrial Bonds which can be purchased to not 6 per cent.

Industrial Bonds which can be purchased to het e per cent.

Our experience in buying bonds is always at your service in trying to help you to purchase the right class of securities.

Correspondence invited.

Investment Trust Company, Limited MONTREAL

TORONTO FINANCIAL

SAND AND SWAMP

Som

Capital of "goin Reserve funds of 1910. . . . .

Capital and res on Dec. 31,

Increase in In the eleve

banks thus supp 000 capital and \$2,331,860 repre not so bad con look to increas capital to prov mands for acco during 1911, if substantial inc

#### OF HAMILTON Head Office.

Capital Paid-Up 2,500,000 Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,000,000 35,000,000 . . . . **Total Assets** 

BRANCHES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO Cor. Queen and Spadina, Arthur and Bathurst, and West Toronto. Cor College and Gauld.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

We receive Accounts of Cor-orations, Firms and Individ-als on favorable terms and hall be pleased to meet or corespond with those who con-emplate making changes or opening new accounts.

TORONTO: 34 YONGE STREET.

BANK OF

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Travellers' and Commercial

LETTERS OF CREDIT

A copy of the Bank's extensive list of Foreign

Correspondents furnished on application.

Toronto Offices: 37 King St. East, Broadview and Gerrard, Queen and Pape, College St. and Ossington Ave.

100 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Savings Bank Department at all offices. Interest allowed on deposits of one dollar and up-wards at highest current rates, compounded half-yearly. Money may be withdrawn without de-low.

## GOVERNMENT MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION **BONDS**

Imperial Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 82.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Eleven per cent. (11 p.c.) per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the three months ending 31st January, 1911, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after

Wednesday, the 1st Day of February Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from ne 16th to 31st of January, 1911, both ays inclusive.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager, Toronto, 21st December, 1910.

By order of the Board.

We deal in only the higher grades of Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds, yielding from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent.

Before purchasing a Bond issue or any part of it we igation regarding the properties or assets which are given as a mortgage against the Bonds.

Orders may be telegraphed at our expense

Full particulars on request.

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164 St. James St., Montreal 81 St. Peter St., Quebec 164 Hollis St., Halifax Royal Bank Building, - Toronto

W. GRAHAM BROWNE & CO. Dealers in Bonds

222 St. James St., MONTREAL

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Established 1833

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The Land of Flowers, Fruit and Sunshine.

Why not escape the severe winter weather and possibly pneumonia, and prolong your years of usefulness by a trip to the charming winter resorts of Florida, California and Mexico?

It is an education, and a rest and change from the cares and anxieties of business will repay you. While increasing numbers are yearly doing this there are many more who should

The railways have made it easy and comfortable by the excellent service, and none more so than your own Grand Trunk System, the only double-tracked line to the south and west. Its reputation for dining car service, handsome parlor cars and "modern Pullmans" is known to all wise and experienced travellers.

Drop a line or call at City Ticket Office, northwest corner King and literature and information, which will be cheerfully given, and Mr. Horning, the expert ticket agent, will a comfortable trip

CLAIMS WORTH MONEY IN PORCUPINE. TORONTO, JAN. 6, 1911

who wildcatted all through the environs of Cobalt and adjacent silver districts, have their forces and their resources marshalled to make a real killing out of Porcupine. This is un-Methods in doubtedly the fact, and unless the av-

Porcupine. cause for regret thereafter. Porcupine appears to have justified the confidence felt in this area as a coming gold camp of importance by those men of means who provided the money to open up the district and initiate development on the most promising claims. Expert opinion inclines to-day in favor of the belief that Porcupine will produce a great amount of gold. They appear to be pretty well satisfied that the values will go to a considerable depth, even in face of the fact that no shaft in the Porcupine region has as yet

been driven down any great distance. Experts have seen enough, however, to convince them of the richness of the Porcupine area. But one and all they baulk at the statement which undoubtedly originated with some optimist who pulled a chunk of rich ore out of a vein, "Por-cupine will be the richest gold camp in the world." Possibly it will. Possibly it will not. Every unbiased citizen of this country wou'd be glad if Porcupine in the end is able to be classed as one of the richest gold-producing areas in the world, but we are a long way off yet from having any proof that it will be so.

The random sentence, "Porcupine will be the richest gold camp in the world," has, however, The Slogan of been seized upon as the advertising the "Brokers." slogan of the army of financial lightweights which already swarms in and

about Porcupine district. To what extent they are prepared to boom parts of Porcupine which have no right to be boomed, is related by a Porcupine prospector who was in Toronto for the Christmas and New Year holidays. his intention being to return again to the camp. The testimony of the miner and prospector in question justifies all the precautionary words published by SATURDAY GHT on the subject of Porcupine. Here is what he aid in a recent chat:

"The richest finds of Porcupine so far have been made n Tisdale township, which is six miles square, containng thirty-six square miles. The Dome and the Hollinger re the two most important properties there. The Holnger has installed a compressor plant, and has three shafts sunk, the deepest, I think, being some 160 feet or so down. The Hollinger property comprises 160 acres, being four claims of 40 acres each, and although the current opinion is that Hollinger is a brand new strike, such s not the case. After the discovery was made on the Dome, Macmahon and Hollinger, prospectors, explored the district as close to the Dome as they could get, and they found where the Hollinger now is, evidences of prospecting done some time since. They staked their laims, and when exploring the property, they came upon an old test pit sunk five or six years ago, and then abandoned. It was down only a few feet. They secured samples by means of this pit, and were convinced good values lay underground. I have seen it stated that the option they give Timmins on the Hollinger was for \$1,-000,000. That may be true, but the gossip of the camp outs the price nearer \$300,000. But you can't always believe what you hear. The Vipond has two claims south-east of the Hollinger, and some work was done there this fall. A hoist was brought up the Porcupine River this fall to be used on the Vipond. There are other claims in the district; the Timmins, of course, have many more besides the Hollinger, and good showings have been made, but real development has not gone very far in any case. The Dome is furthest ahead."

"How about a Porcupine boom?"

You'll see it this winter. The place A Boom This is full of buyers. They are buying anything, and paying cash for most of it. Winter. Real good claim in Tisdale and other

townships are, or were, bringing \$15,000 each, more or less. But get out your geological map and you will find that Tisdale is very far from being all Keewatin. You will find a sand belt running through part of it, just about separating Tisdale from Mountjoy. When I say sand, I mean sand. It is a ridge from fifteen to forty feet deep, and I should say it takes up three out of the thirty-six quare miles comprising Tisdale township. This belt of sand is about two miles wide. Well, the sand has been staked along with everything else, and sand claims are being sold right along to whoever will buy. There are men from New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Montreal, Toronto and many other centres who are buying sand claims, giving from \$500 each for them. No one can say what is under the sand; it is impossible to do any prospecting on the surface, and to sink a shaft means great time and expense. There is one claim on the north-east quarter of the south half of lot 1, concession 2, Mountjoy, ten feet from the Tisdale boundary, where an engineer owner has sunk a shaft thirty-five feet through the sand, then fifteen feet more, without finding bed rock. A shaft may e sunk by timbering, but the sand will leak through and you have to do the work over again. The best way is to sink a concrete shaft. This is expensive, and you must have money with which to do it. And the shaft must be put down without any surface showings to warrant the expenditure.

Besides sand claims, there are hundreds of cedar and other swamps scattered through Tis-And Also Swamp dale, Whitney, Mountjoy and other townships. But they have staked the swamps just the same, and swamp "Mines." claims are being bought up just as readily as are sand

claims. A swamp may be only ten feet deep, or it may be much deeper. At any rate, people that are taking up Yonge Streets, and ask for illustrated either sand or swamp are going it blind. Their intention is to go right ahead and form companies on these claims, and unload on the public. Once they have the stock taken Horning, the expert ticket agent, will up, they will care little whether there is any metal under make all arrangements to ensure you the swamp or the sand, or whether there is not. In other words, they are out to mine the public. Why I myself "A word to the wise is sufficient." had two claims which I was willing to sell for \$3,000.

They were right in Tisdale township, and discovery had N its financial columns and on the front page of the been made on them, but nothing out of the way. I was paper, SATURDAY NIGHT has frequently made the approached by a so-called broker, who offered me a cerstatement that the light horse cavalry and freebooters tain amount of cash down, and in addition \$250,000 in shares in a company he would organize with a capital of \$1,000.000. But we didn't do any business. From what I see there will be numbers of such companies organized, and unless the people of Canada, the United States, England and other countries, keep a sharp watch, they will erage individual learns wisdom before be badly bitten. For I think the newspaper advertising the curtain is rung up, he will have of shares will begin soon. Winter is the best time to sell Development so far at you know, for no one can see what's under the snow.'

The prospector above quoted is not a sore head, nor has

he any extraordinary code or mora's

He is just disclosing something of the Protective true situation as it exists in Porcupine, and further proof of the correctness of Methods. his account is not needed. The situation he discloses is, in fact, just the one to be looked for. It would be rather astonishing, from what Cobalt has taught us, if the wildcatter had not already got his hooks into Porcupine. Now that he has, it behooves everyone with money not to part with it until he has satisfied himself that the company with which he deals is out for com Ten cent shares in a Porcupine com mercial mining. pany may be looked upon at the outset as practically worthless. Here is what any person can do for his own

protection before he buys into Porcupine shares:

1. Secure a geological map of Porcupine from the Ontario Bureau of Mines, and from it ascertain just where the claims lie which the company owns.

2. Insist on being given an intelligible report from a first-class mining engineer as to the worth of the property.

3. Ascertain who the manager of the mine, or property, is, and learn what experience, if any, he has had in handling a gold mine.

gold mine.

4. Treat as relatively unimportant the existence of names of well-known business men figuring as the board of directors of a mine. They know little or nothing of real mining.

5. Insist on securing figures justifying a capital of \$1,000,000 or over. If the management cannot supply such figures, do

Last week the place of birth of Adam Creelman, K.C. general counsel for the C.P.R., was given in these col umns as having been Collingwood. The information to that effect came from a lawyer in town, but the fact is Mr. Creelman is a native of Richibucto.

#### The Tariff Load on Foodstuffs.

AMES J. HILL, who built up the railroad system of the great Northwest, made a strong written plea for reciprocity with Canada at the fourteenth annual dinner the Canadian Society in New York.

Mr. Hill pointed out that there is little permanent variation in the wage scale between the two countries. Laborers, he said, receive about the same in all parts of North America. Reciprocity with Canada, he said, stands on a different footing from reciprocity with any other coun-

"Consider the tariff on food products from our point of view in the light of present facts. In the last fiscal year we exported in round numbers \$110,000,000 worth of foodstuffs and food animals and imported \$148,000,000 worth. What can be more absurd under such circumstances than to maintain a duty of six cents per pound on butter and cheese, five cents per dozen on eggs and twenty five cents a bushel on potatoes? This is not protection, it is mere punishment of the consumer to per petuate an industrial condition that is as dead as slavery.

"The political platform of the party, which represen's the protective principle in this country, the doctrine announced by President Taft and accepted by Republican leaders to day, if literally acted on, would dismantle tomorrow every custom house along the international boundary. It is absurd to suppose that a system of free interchange beneficial to both parties on east and west lines would become destructive if applied by the same parties on north and south lines.

"One bogy that has hindered agreement between the two countries in the past ought to be laid forever. This is the connection established in the minds of some between trade reciprocity and possible so-called annexation There is no more relation between the two propositions than there is between agreeing to buy butter from a farmer and promising to join his church."

John Stark & Co., Toronto, are offering for sale a block of the first mortgage six per cent. gold bonds of the newly formed company, Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd., with a common stock bonus.

A deputation representing the principal packers of Canada waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier recently to ask that where they were compelled to destroy meat at the instance of inspectors, that they should be compensated to the ex tent of two-thirds of the resulting loss.



A STAR IN ECLIPSE.

Miss Budget: "Ah, last year I was principal boy, and now I'm not in the bill at all!"—Punch.

RODOLPHE FORGET

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F. H. DEACON & CO.

Listed and Unlisted Securities

Quotations and Information gladly sent on request.

TORONTO

## ANOTHER YEAR AND ITS OPPORTUNITIES

have gone. If you have not made the best use of them, do not repine. Forget all but the lesson it should teach, and see that 1911 tells a different tale.

Is your financial position better than it was on 1st January, 1910? If you had saved and deposited with us even ten dollars a month, there would now have been \$122.29 at your credit. You know you could have done this; probably much more. \$100 per month deposited for the past ten years would have given you now \$1,437.73, a tidy sum which might lay the foundation of a fortune. Begin to-day and make up for lost time.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION Toronto Street - - TORONTO

## THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

BRANCHES IN TORONTO :- Cor. King and Bay Sts.; Cor. Adelaide and Simcos Streets, Cor. College and Grace Streets; Corner Queen and Close Avenue; Corner Dundas and Keele Streets.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS AT ALL BRANCHES

#### THE STANDARD LOAN COMPANY

We offer for sale debentures bearing interest at FIVE per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. These debentures offer an absolutely safe and profitable investment, as the purchasers have for security the entire assets of the

company.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ASSETS, \$1,340,000.00.

TOTAL ASSETS, \$2,500,000.00.

President:

J. A. KAMMERER.

W. S. DINNICK, Toronto.

R. M. MACLEAN, London, Eng.

Directors:

RIGHT HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G.
DAVID RATZ.

R. H. GREENE.

HUGH S. BRENNAN.

J. M. ROBERTS.

A.J. WILLIAMS.

Head Office: Corner Adelaide and Victoria Streets

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MONTREAL WINNIPEG LONDON

NEW YORK PITTSBURG PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO WASHINGTON MILWAUKEE NEW ORLEANS KANSAS CITY

MINNEAPOLIS SPOKANE

ST. JOSEPH

Write for Our List INVESTMENT BONDS

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC UTILITY INDUSTRIAL To yield from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent.

Warren, Gzowski & Co.

Members Toronio Stock Exchange Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto 25 Broad St., New York

creasing rapidly deliberate about creased their re \$97,000,000 at t1 000,000 at the 1 from this must disappeared dur Now, the fa serve funds dur

prietors of the For my own I would consid vet to be promtive investment the article in o

> day Night engage in dent of t ebony cur while sea person of with 230

prize, Mi C. Ogden in which mutte fo



SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE, K.B. SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE, K.B.

President of the Canadian Northern Railway. The distinction of knighthood has been conferred upon Mr. Mackenzie as a recognition of the financial genius that has added another transcontinental line to the existing railway systems of Canada. Mr. Mackenzie as a young man taught school, but he soon broke these bonds and entered the world of finance. Many years ago Mr. Mackenzie purchased a defunct Manitoba railway, and when he possessed it he began to dream of building a transcontinental railway by way of a route ignored by the C.P.R. and the Grand Trunk. Bit by bit, the system has expanded until the C.N.R., by rail and steamers, connects Canada with Britain. Another link is pushing through British Columbia, and probably Mackenzie & Mann ships will ere long plough the Pacific Ocean also. The dream has come true.

## Some Banking Results

By H. M. P. ECKARDT

COUPLE of weeks ago the financial writer for one of the leading Toronto dailies, in the course of his argument that there is room for new banks in Canada, said: "It would seem as if few branches of industry in this country provide the opening afforded by banking. The requirements are necessarily onerous, but there is certainly no recent institution in which careful management and honest administration has not brought its meas

The passage quoted distinctly implies that the purchase of or subscription to the stock of a newly organized bank in Canada should make a profitable and satisfactory investment if the administration of the bank is careful and honest. One of the reasons why Canada offers a promising field for new banks, as given in the article referred to, is that the demand for banking accommodation is in-creasing rapidly, and "The older banks have been very deliberate about meeting this demand. They have in creased their reserves, but the paid-up capital, which was \$97.000,000 at the beginning of this year, was only \$100,-000.000 at the beginning of last month (December), and from this must be taken the capital of those banks which disappeared during the year."

Now, the facts about the increase of capital and reserve funds during 1910 are as follows: Capital of "going" banks on Nov. 30, 1910. . \$ 97,140,477

Reserve funds of "going" banks on Nov. 30, 83,164,948

Capital and reserve funds of "going" banks on Dec. 31, 1909, was...... 172,655,950

Increase in eleven months.....

In the eleven months the stockholders of the existing banks thus supplied nearly \$8,000,000 of new funds (\$200, 000 capital and \$55,000 rest of St. Stephens Bank should be added to the \$7,649,475 increase shown above), of which \$2,331,860 represented increase of capital stock. That is not so bad considering that the banks in every country also proves that investors will do well to move cautiously look to increase of deposits rather than to increase of capital to provide the means of meeting increased demands for accommodation. And the indications are that during 1911, if Canadian trade continues active, a more substantial increase in the funds provided by the pro-

prietors of the existing banks will take place. For my own part, knowing the circumstances as I do, would consider that the stock of a new bank which was vet to be promoted and organized did not offer an attracinvestment. The investing public will be served best in duction in the history of the company.

NOTE .- Shares of this company should in my opinion have a better chance to pay dividends than those of many of the

#### DOG WASHERS LIMITED.

Do you like dogs? Of course you do. Do you know there are over 8,000 dogs in the City of Toronto? All kinds, prize dogs, mutt dogs, large dogs and small dogs, miserable dogs and happy dogs. Who are the happy dogs?

Dog Washers Limited has been incorporated as a dog-washing company. We own and offer 100,000 shares of common stock in this company, par \$1 each, being confident of making very large returns to shareholders with no attendant risk.

It takes from fifteen minutes to three hours to properly cleanse a dog. Depends on the size, and the breed. A Toy Spaniel may be dipped in a water glass and dried with a small handkerchief. On the other hand, the cleansing of a St. Bernard dog takes two or three hours, done by hand.

ARGUMENTATIVE GUFF.

This company will send carts in and around the city to collect dogs to be washed, convey them to our baths, dry them by steam, have them polished by expert Greeks, and return them to the owners If we washed 8,000 dogs per week for a year, our gross earnings, charging twenty-five cents per head, would

We are sure to wash at least 3,000 dogs per week, which will insure a gross income of \$750 per week, or \$39,000 per year. Outlay for carts (operated by dog power), tubs, soap and laundry premises, and including running expen

will amount to one-tenth of the gross income.

Leaving available for dividends \$33,800, or at the rate of over THIRTY-THREE per cent. per annum

Get in on this dog game.

a case of this kind by giving it the truth. Before proceeding to do so, I might refer to one idea that is held by a considerable number of persons. It is supposed that when a new bank starts, it finds all the older banks banded together in an unholv alliance to do it to death. That is not the reason why the prospects for a new bank in Canada are usually poor or uncertain. The existing banks certainly are aggressive in going after all desirable new business, in placing branches in every desirable location, and they cling desperately to all their good accounts. It is their action in doing this, along with the fact that their organization is excellent, and that their age, size, and credit give them an immense advantage, that makes the progress of a new bank that is properly managed slow and discouraging. True, a new bank may show phenomenal progress. When it does, there is an excellent chance that its assets will turn out to be like those of the Sovereign. The dilemma is here, viz., if the management good and careful, the progress will likely be slow and return on the proprietors' investment considerably less than could be secured in other section of the invest-ment market; and if, on the other hand, progress is rapid and the shareholders get a good return on their investment, they are open to the risk of a call under the double liability. As proof of my claim that there is not an attractive field in Canada for new banking institutions, I offer the record as to the new banks which begun operations since 1900. Two of them have gone out of business, one has been merged, and another is in process of being merged. Taking the six new banks appearing in the bank statement for November as going concerns, in business for a number of years, we find one with a rest equal to its capital. The stock was issued at 200. The first two years no dividend was paid. Beginning in 1905, 8 per cent. has been since paid. In eight years stockholders have received \$480,000 on \$2,000,000 invested, or 3 per cent. per annum. Of the others, one has a rest equal to about 33 per cent. of the capital; the dividend is 6 per cent. However, the rest has been accumulated nearly altogether from premium on new stock issues. The return to stockholders in this case is about 41 per cent. per annum on the money paid in. But this bank had had a long existence as a savings institution before it became a chartered bank. Another bank has a rest amounting to not quite 30 per cent, of its capital, three-fourths of it being premium on new stock. It paid 11 the first year, and has paid 5 per cent. since. The return to investors for the first four years is a trifle over 3 per cent. An-\$180,305,425 other has been in business five years, and has a reserve fund (estimating the addition for the current year) of not more than 10 per cent. of its capital. No dividend was paid the first year, and 5 per cent. since. The stock was issued at a premium. Another, which has just de-

> The Travellers' Life Assurance Company of Canada has appointed Mr. John Og lvy, of St. John, N.B., as its manager for the province of British Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver.

> cided to merge with an older bank, had no rest and paid

in all 5 per cent. dividends in the first four years, or 1}

in Canada have rather a difficult road to follow, and it

when they are invited to put up the capital required to

launch a new bank in this country.

tive investment; and I doubt very much if the writer of for November amounted to 119,263 tons, against 91,934 mining conditions. In the course of the article, the writer the article in question would hazard his funds in such an tons last year the same month. This is the largest pro- says:



\$7,649,475

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

The above group photograph of the foremost of Toronto's brokers was taken especially for Toronto Saturday Night. Instead of holding their annual Christmas Tree as usual, the members of the Exchange decided to engage in a bowling tournament. In the photograph above Mr. W. H. Brouse, of Brouse, Mitchell & Co., the President of the Exchange, is seen seated behind his official desk, while ranged in front of him are the four silver and ethony cups given as prizes to the bowlers. The first figure seated to the right of Mr. Brouse is Sir Henry Pellatt, while seated to the left of the President is one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, member of the Exchange, in the while seated to the left of the President is one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, member of the Exchange, in the while seated to the left of the President is one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, member of the Exchange, in the while seated to the left of the President is one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, member of the Exchange, in the prizes of R. H. Temple. In the bowling tournament held Saturday morning, Dec. 24, H. R. O'Hara made top score, with 230 points, while Murray Alexander won the tournament by beating all other contestants. He received first prize, Mr. O'Hara getting a cup to himself. Second prize went to A. E. Austin, third prize to Lou Cronyn, while H. C. Ogden was given a miniature cup as booby prize. He was often in the gutter, as bowlers term it. The next event in which the brokers will shine en masse will probably be their famous dog show, where champions and terrible mutta foregather for the occasion.

## Directors Pay for Rash Speculations

ANKERS and bank directors are much interested in the settlement of the suit in equity brought by John W. McKinnon, agent for the stockholders of the defunct National Bank of North America, against the Morse board of directors because of their approval of certain of Charles W. Morse's speculative transactions. The formal decree approving the settlement was handed down by Judge Hand, says the N.Y. Evening Post. According to a circular sent by Mr. McKinnon to the

shareholders, the consummation of the settlement will relieve the bank of the two most important pieces of litigation in which he was involved, and enable him to declare a dividend immediately, and bring the liquidation to a much more rapid conclusion than if the suits had remained

Several days ago Judge Ward of the United States Circuit Court approved the agreement arrived at by lawyers for all the parties concerned, and Judge Hand's approval finally closes the case. By the terms of the settlement, the shareholders' agent will receive \$211,000. in the form of a cancellation of a judgment obtained by the Mercantile National Bank against McKinnon for money borrowed by the Bank of North America on security of 4,000 shares of American Ice stock, which will be released and the return of 600 shares of Bank of North America stock, which will be cancelled at \$65 a share The total claim amounted to \$380,000.

In banking and legal circles this settlement is con sidered of very great importance, because the directors thus assume liability for losses incurred in the bank's speculative career, although they have heretofore denied that the transactions in question exceeded the authority conferred upon them, and also denied any knowledge of irregularities. As the Morse transactions consisted in speculations and in dummy loans, the heavy penalties now paid by the directors can only be taken as a grave warning to all directors who fail to direct that they can be held responsible for a bank's losses if their business methods approximate those of the National Bank of North America in Mr. Morse's time.

The directors who must put their hands in their ckets to the tune of \$211,000 are Charles W. Morse, John H. Flagler, William F. Havemeyer, Alfred H. Curtis, John W. Gates, Charles M. Schwab, and Robert N. Thompson. The executors of the late Charles T. Barney were also parties to the suit. The suit was also brought against two other directors, Henry Chapin, jr., and Morgan J. O'Brien, who were, however, luckier than the per cent. per annum. About the remaining one it is unnecessary to speak. I think this proves that new banks others, in that the transactions which they authorized, although similar in character, did not involve the bank in

#### Mining versus Stock-Jobbing

M INING vs. Stock Jobbing" is the title of a booklet that will bear perusal. William H. Lewis is the author, and he undertakes to point out some of the pitfalls that are set for the feet of the unwary person with The output of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company money, but with no knowledge of what constitutes real

> The money received from the sale of stock in a "wildcat" promotion (for the benefit of any who are not familiar with this phrase, I will state that a "wildcat" promotion is a scheme which is based absolutely upon paper and organized for the sole purpose of separating the credulous person from his money) never goes into the ground, but into the pockets of the promoters, therefore the old saying. "more money goes into the ground than ever comes out of it," must be taken with a grain of salt.

> Another unfortunate variety of promotion is this: Several parties will form a corporation. Stock it for a million dollars or more. Purchase for a small cash consideration a few mining claims which they have never seen and whose value is at least questionable. Load their friends with "ground floor" stock at a few cents per share. Give away large portions of their own holdings (promotion stock), and sell enough to give them a few thousand dollars each; then the enterprise, in its infancy, is thrown unon the "cruel world" and must take care of itself. These men trust absolutely to luck, and an enterprise floated upon this basis usually lasts about six months. Promoters of this type think they are shrewd-they are

> not-they are common thieves. A short time ago I was talking with a party on the subject of mining flotations which had been made in Washington, D.C., by professional men. In referring to certain losses he said: "Why, Mr. - mortgaged his home to put money into that enterprise, what do you think of that?" I replied: "Any person who mortgages his home or in any other way jeopardizes the welfare of his family to invest in mining or any other stock of an unmatured enterprise, shows that his gambling proclivities over-balance his good sense, and he should have a guard-

> Only invest your surplus, never jeopardize the "bread and butter" of your family. There is more or less risk in every kind of business, but there is no other in which the possibilities for gain are as unlimited as in legitimate mining. In mining no one has to "lose in order for you to gain," as is the case in almost any other business.



SIR DONALD MANN, K.B. Vice-President of the Canadian Northern. Mr. Mann may be described as a born railroad man. Together he and Sir William Mackenzie have built up the Canadian Northern, and although it is reported that a sum amounting to a huge fortune has been offered Mackenzie & Mann for the road, they refuse to part with it. The recent list of New Year honors announced that Mr. D. D. Mann had been created a Knight Bachelor.

In mining, as in any other industry, the basis must be There are certain conditions which are very essential to its success. Among these may be mentioned the following:

1st. The property upon which the enterprise is based must have merit. It must be free from debt of any description. In selling stock to the public it is only fair that every safeguard should be used to protect the investing interest (in referring to the investing interest I include every person who has purchased stock for "real money"
—those who want to get "something for nothing" should get nothing)-for where properties are bought on a bond and lease (installment) plan or a mortgage assumed, the mere retaining, intact, of the assets of the company is contingent upon the sale of stock. It is hard enough to sell stock for legitimate development purposes, therefore it is a rare thing for an enterprise which comes into existence loaded down with debt, to pull through. It is like a child being born diseased. The debt is usually an insurmountable obstacle.

2nd. The promotion stock must be so distributed and controlled that the minority interest is protected at all times. (That stock which is not Treasury stock is known "Promotion Stock." because it is usually distributed among the parties who purchase the properties and organize the corporation; and consists of at least 51 per cent. of the entire capitalization).

3rd. The management must be in the hands of practical mining men who are capable of ascertaining, by personal examination, the condition of the mine at any time during the course of its development; so that their statements are based on their individual knowledge. This will affix the responsibility upon the management and not upon some "hired man." Statements issued by such companies are usually accurate.

The Treasury issue must be placed with care and upon a fair basis: cheap stocks are rarely of any value. Excessive commissions and the giving of bonuses must be avoided. The price of the Treasury stock is not based upon the valuation of the property and has no bearing whatever upon the price of the "Promotion" stock, should any of this stock be offered. The Treasury stock is sold for the purpose of developing the property, and therefore increases its value. Parties purchasing shares, in any unmatured enterprise, should always insist that the words "Treasury Stock" be stamped or written across the face of their certificates; because in purchasing any stock other than the treasury stock, you are not putting your money into the treasury of the company, and therefore are in no manner assisting the development and success of the enterprise, so as to enhance the value of your investment. Of course, after an enterprise is matured, and on a dividend paying basis, purchase any stock you can for, where there is no "Preferred Stock," the entire capitalization shares alike in the profits.

These four are perhaps the most essential conditions to the success of any mining enterprise or any other enterprise which is handled on a stock basis.

Any enterprise which agrees to pay dividends from the start and is not on a self-sustaining basis and has no earning capacity, must, of necessity, merely return you a fractional portion of your own money in the shape of a dividend. This is a dishonest method, and it is only a matter of time before such an enterprise either fails or becomes involved criminally. Paying dividends where there is no earning is disbursing money under false pre-Why? Because a dividend must come from an earning, and is commonly understood to be, and should be, a division of profits.

High salaried officers, swell mahogany furniture and Oriental rugs will not develop a mine. Whenever you walk into an elaborately furnished office and sink down into one of those luxurious chairs and waste half an hour of your time, waiting to give your money to some wellgroomed "gentleman" with a couple of flashing diamonds stuck in his shirt front, remember this, you and other "victims" are paying for this furniture and these diamonds, and the chances are that the privilege of "waiting" is all you will get for your money.

There is an erroneous idea prevalent among a great many professional men that they can organize and operate a mining company as a side issue—that is, not to let it interfere with their regular business. This is merely another one of those shrewd (?) methods-where you are permitted to put up all the money and take all the risk. I have never heard of an enterprise of this character becoming a success. One of the best signs of good faith is where the promoter has invested his own money. Any person who advises another to invest in an enterprise in which he would not invest his own money, shows bad

According to figures published by the Cobalt Nugget, the camp, since its inception, has paid back to shareholders of shipping mines the sum of \$25,342,355.75, while the 1910 dividend total is \$8,302,000. This is two million dollars over the figures for the year 1909.

The Central Canada Power Company, Ltd., with a capital of ten million dollars has been incorporated at Ottawa with power to carry on hydraulic and electrical power business throughout Canada. The headquarters is to be in Toronto.

eve Wh

Shares of the American Telegraph Typewriter Co. soon to be offered to Canadian public. Stock-selling campaign in the hands of an energetic individual well known in New York City. Retired naval men figure on the board.

opportunity to analyze the prospectus of the American Tel. graph Typewriter Co., after which they will, in the usual way, be asked to subscribe for shares of stock in this company, or more probably in a Canadian company to be organized.

If history repeats itself-as will most probably be the case—the Gold and Dross department of TORONTO SAT-URDAY NIGHT will be asked to furnish an opinion as to the wisdom of putting money into either the United States or the Canadian companies. This being so there is no harm in forestalling these probable queries by putting on record at the present time circumstances which ap pear to have an important bearing on the question as to whether or not the issue of American Telegraph Type writer shares would or would not be a good purchase for Canadian investors,

In the first place, I have a communication from a broker in the Confederation Life Building, Toronto, who encloses for consideration letters received by himself. One is a letter from J. E. Hardenbergh, of the New Yor City News Association, wherein the manager editor testifies to the fact that a test made by him of the telegraph typewriter machine in August last, proved satisfactory Personally, Mr. Hardenberg says he is much impressed with the machine. In another communication, Admiral P. F. Harrington, retired, late of the United States Navy, explains that it was only after close investigation that he consented to form one of the board of the American Teicgraph Typewriter Company. Besides that L. S. Wells, superintendent of telegraphs of the Long Island Railway Company, states that his company liked two machines so well that the railroad will order more

So far, these are the most favorable array of facts that SATURDAY NIGHT has been able to gather in connection with this company. And on the other hand, there are other circumstances cropping up which furnish evi dence in the other direction.

So far as the experience of all financial men goes, any company, and more especially one which has not actually felt its legs underneath it, that starts out a cam paign of stock selling by belittling the custom of putting one's savings into a bank, is to be regarded with more or less disfavor, if not actual suspicion. The fact is-and no level headed financier will dispute it-that about one of the safest places in the world to day for money is in a good savings bank. If one started to compare the amounts lost by bank depositors with the money eaten' up by new industrial and mechanical flotations, the man who knocks the savings bank would be out of court almost before he set foot in it.

The American Telegraph Typewriter Company has its headquarters at No. 27 William street, New York. It is not an entirely new concern. The company was incorporated in Delaware in the year 1907, with a capital of \$1,000,000. That is quite a respectable sum to start with, but apparently it was too small potatoes for the So another \$9,000,000 was tacked on, and to-day the shareholders have ten million dollars of capital to buck against. There are a lot of people who are more impressed with the fact that a company in which they are asked to share has a ten million dollar capital, than if the capital was five hundred thousand or even two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The mere magnitude of the sum appears in some mysterious manner to inspire them with a degree of confidence. The fact is, of course, that a huge capitalization hampers rather than helps a new company, and in the case of the American Telegraph Typewriter Company there can be no doubt but what its capital is beyond reason. The writer had occasion to telephone the broker before referred to in Toronto, and the best evidence as to the accuracy of the statement made above, is that this broker agreed that ten million dollars was away too much capital for this com-

Dr. George A. Cardwell is president of the company and the American Telegraph Typewriter Company's literature describes him as "the most eminent of living telegraph engineers." That is certainly flattering to Mr. George S. MaA pin is vice president of the com pany. Mr. McAlpin is a member of the New York Stoo Exchange. The secretary-treasurer is W. F. Holwill and other directors are W. E. Tipple and H. L. Rice. The Advisory Committee for Stockholders is composed of Ad miral P. F. Harrington, U.S. Navy, retired; Elmer P. Navv, retired), of Brocklyn, N.Y.

Quite a sprinkling of sea faring men there. Or rather, former sea-faring men. It appears to be quite the rage to-day for former admirals and naval experts generally to serve on the boards of new companies. In ad-



A NOTED RADICAL JOURNALIST The above is an excellent portrait of Spencer Leigh Hughes, of the London Morning Leader. He is a noted Parliamentary writer and signs a column of comment in his paper, "Sub Rosa." He is one of the best story tellers in England.

ROM all appearance Canadians will soon be given the dition to the above, it may be stated that Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans is to-day head of a California oil com-Rear Admiral Evans is also "retired," and it will be recal ed that poor General Grant came to an untimeend through mixing in business affairs of which he snew nothing. The company literature refers to Mr. Morris as "president of the Elmer P. Morris Company, vice-president of the Fitzgerald & Ocilla Electric Railway Company, president of the Livingstone Improvement Company, and director of the Jasksonville and Atlanta Shore Line Railway Company." At that point the prospectus writer appeared to run out of titles.

There are more, however. The Mr. Morris who is going to help advise stockholders in this company was some years since the head and front of another United States concern of mammoth This was the American Union Electric Company, which started out bravely with a capital of \$7, 000,000, but in the year 1902 went into the hands of a

The president of the American Telegraph Typewriter Company, Mr. Caldwell, is the inventor of the Telegraph-Typewriter. He was formerly employed in the mechanical department of the Western Union Telegraph Com-

Now, it is impossible to disassociate the character of an business from the kind of men who operate that business. One concern will go ahead and make money when well managed, whereas if it had a different set of officers, it would fall short of success and end most probably in liquidation. It becomes a matter of as much imortance to a prospective shareholder what kind of man s endeavoring to se'l him stock, as it is what kind of a business the shares represent.

So when it is stated that no less a personage than one Adolph Benesch is the mainspring of the stock-selling end of the American Telegraph Typewriter Company, those who know of A. B. Benesch will be able to formulate their own ideas as to the probable character of the shares being sold. Those who possibly have never heard of Benesch may be inclined to learn something of his past record and attainments in the world of business, not

A. B. Benesch is behind the company known as E. I. Beach & Co. The nominal head of this concern is E. J. Beach, and one of the active salesmen is Charles Morgan, whose bucket shop at No. 71 Broadway was raided by the police and suppressed. Benesch himself started out in St. Louis, but after several ventures there, none of which were eminently successful, Benesch went to New York and dabbled for a time in a new field. He proposed to the New York Press Club to loan that club a lump sum of money to pay some of its debts, and to prepare and issue for the club a book entitled Journalism of New York City and State. This idea was carried out, Benesch taking 75 per cent, of the proceeds of sales, turning over 25 per cent, to the club. This plan went to pieces, however, as the respectable newspapers of New York roasted the ways of the solicitors on such numerous occasions that the club abandoned this method of raising money. Benesch then incorporated the A. B. esch Publishing Company. The concern started in 1903. In 1907 it failed, having \$22,014 of liabilities and about \$100 in assets. The next failure was that of the Freight Publishing Company, organized by Benesch in 1934. Liabilities in this case were \$45,500, with nominal assets of \$379 and actual assets of \$83.

The hand of the law fell on the shoulder of Benesch in December, 1909, when he was arrested charged with grand larceny as treasurer of National Bottlers' Supply Company when that concern failed. Benesch is now out on bail on this charge, not vet having been tried.

Benesch was allied in 1909 with Elias J. Beach in the sale of stock of the American Autopress Company, the Canadian end of which has been scored on numerous dition. Third and last, they are at sions by Saturday Night. Edwin Is Selley, who present engaged in selling lots in has floated numerous airy projects in New York, and whose record was recently published in these columns, was in charge of the sales of stock of the Canadian Autopress Co. in Toronto.

The gentleman named Beach who serves as the nomi- the old Hudson's Bay fort, and at nal head of the company that is putting out stock of the the mouth of it are two islands in American Telegraph-Typewriter Company, was in the mid stream, which so fill the channel year 1904 connected with the promotion of a discreditable that the river cannot be said to be a fizzle known as Columbia Life Assurance Society which, stream fit for navigation by vessels out lent it entire treasury \$37,500 to another slippery organization known as the enters the Fraser, sand bars have Manhattan Dock Company. Several years ago Beach and formed to such an extent that even William H. Schack promoted the Great Eastern Tele- the flat-bottomed river steamers have phone Company. Schack inhabits an office at No. 44 great difficulty in getting up to the Pine street, New York, where he is engaged in pulling much-boomed townsite of "Fort off one hot promotion after another. One of these is the George." National Townsite Company of South Dakota. It may be mentioned that one of the directors of this concern, by selling is in truth the only townsite name Erwin R. Graves, was in July, 1910, sentenced to of which the "registered" name is serve three years for complicity in the swindle known as Fort George. This fact they use as the Kornit Company. This latter concern has been referred to in the pages of Gold and Dross. The rest of But because it happens to be the only the companies that are being swung by Schack are of a townsite whose "registered" name is

In the end the telegraph typewriter patented by the American Telegraph-Typewriter Company may prove to be a practical mechanical success, useful as a time and it may be said that in all human problabor saver. If it is good, it appears to have gotten into ability the town will certainly not be poor company.

The Ontario Provincial Government has declared many sessed by the Indian reserve or South thousand acres of mining lands in Thunder Bay district forfeited to the Crown for non payment of taxes. This means that hundreds of patented mining claims are now of any size; and it is nearly two open for staking. Many have not been worked for twenty miles away from the point where the years, and the original owners have been lost track of.

A successful issue through the Banque de Paris and des Pays Bas and the Credit Lyonnaise has been made of \$5,000,000 debentures of the Credit Foncier Franco-Can- be said that it has not yet been deadian Corporation, of Montreal. This company has in- finitely announced exactly where the creased its capital from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

It is generally conceded that Mackay Companies will increase the dividend, although many were disappointed ber 30 the North-West Land Co. disthat this was not done at the last formal quarterly deposed of 59,277 agree of land at the claration of 11/4 per cent. on the common and 1 per cent. on the preferred.

The shareholders of the Dreadnought Mines met in \$11.37 per acre. Over 43,000 more Ottawa on December 15 to ratify a by-law authorizing the directors to borrow \$20,000.

#### Warning the British Investor.

ANADA, the weekly illustrated journal published in London, has an article in a recent issue under the caption "The Gentle Art of Selling Townsites." "Canada" is more or less an authority with British investors on Canadian subjects, and the editor of this magazine, Mr. W. Lefroy, takes occasion to warn his readers against the situation as it exists to-day in Fort George, British Columbia.

After pointing out that the buildng of new lines of railway must result in progress in developing British Columbia, "Canada" takes up the railway situation and states out that in the centre of the Province, about 400 miles east of Prince Rupert and 500 miles north-east of Vancouver, a great valley has been opened up through the centre of which the Grand Trunk Pacific railway is to pass. In the centre of this valley, situated the town of Fort George The G.T.P. has decided to make this a divisional point.

Then "Canada" points out that up to the present time there have been put on the market no less than five townsites, of Fort George, each of which has been described as the real and only authenticated township of Fort George. TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT blazed the way originally by drawing attention to the wonderful activities of the Natural Resources Security Co. in the matter of townsites, thus warning the Canadian investor to be sure before he leaped. 'Canada" now performs the same service for the British investor. The article states:

As a matter of fact, there is only one Fort George. That is to say, there is only one townsite the registered name of which is Fort George. The unfortunate part of it is that the townsite which is registered as "Fort George" is not where the town will ultimately be-not, at any rate, within the present generation. There is no doubt that the townsite on which the railway will make its headquarters is that at present called South Fort George, which is suitably located on the south bank of the Fraser River, a magnificent navigable stream on which a regular line of steamers plies. The names of the five townsites which have already been put upon the market with the object of enticing the speculative public are: - South Fort George, Central Fort George, McGregor Addition, Fort George, and Collins Addition. Each one of these, in turn, has been "written up" and described as the one and only genuine townsite of Fort George.

A firm called the Natural Resources Security Company, Ltd., with head office in Vancouver, have been largely interested in selling three of these townsites. They first of all advertised the McGregor Addition, which, as a matter of fact, seems less visionary than the other two townsites which they sold later. Then they advertised Central Fort George, which lies farther away from the Fraser River than the McGregor Ad-"Fort George," which is situated on the banks of the Nechaco River, a tributary of the Fraser River. The Nechaco joins the Fraser just below

The townsite this company are now one of their strongest drawing cards. Fort George, it does not follow that it is the place where the town or city will eventually be located. In fact located there, as this townsite possesses none of the advantages pos-Fort George. It is on the banks of a small river quite unfit for shipping Grand Trunk Pacific will, in the natural course of things, build their wharves, and probably their station, although in this connection it must station will be.

For the eleven months to Novemposed of 59,277 acres of land at the average price of \$12,03 per acre. In the month of November, 7,442 acres were sold for \$84,610 at the rate of acres have been sold this year than

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BY AUGUSTUS BRIDLE

#### No. 1 --- EDWARD GURNEY, MANUFACTURER

WHY is a millionaire? has never been adequately ance of manner as he settled down at the table as though answered. A million years from now some people will still be regarding a millionaire as a curiosity for the microscope. "The rich ye have always with you" is just as true as the obverse; and according to the late Henry George is part of the same axiom, inasmuch as progress makes the poor ultimately poorer and the rich richer: the inference being that if the rich would only hand over their "unearned increment" to the poor, leaving the financial mediocrities as they are, society would be on an even

peculiar significance in Canada, where fifty years ago a real uninherited millionaire was comparatively unknown. There are a hundred or more millionaires in Canada. The aggregate wealth of these men reaches into the billions. There are perhaps thirty millionaires in Toronto; some of them multis. If these men were to pool their holdings they could buy up the city they live in, according to its assessment value. Straight socialism may argue that no coterie of men in a single city so young and of such small population could ever have grown honestly so rich. Inference is-the bigger and older the city the more opulent and numerous the millionaires in it; which is a very good rule—though it happens that the head offices of at least a score of our Canadian millionaires are at places much smaller than Toronto.

become financial aristocrats: by inheritance, by industry, by finance, which includes mining and does not exclude The number of the first class in Toronto is about three; of the second at least a dozen; of the third nearly a score. How these men became millionaires involves a large share of the commercial and industrial his place in the Gurney regime by doing things. It is not history of Canada. The millionaires of Toronto hold altogether commonplace for a millionaire manufacturer their millions in every province and every region of development in the country; some of them reach out across the border; some down the seas. Some of the "selfmade" millionaires in Toronto got their millions by making in large quantities under a protective tariff the things which the general public need to buy; some by buying and selling again; some by building transportation systems; some by exploiting new areas of wealth in the forest and under the ground; some by corraling vast domains of arable land in advance of and along the lines of new railroads; some by mere real estate; others again by working in stocks, bonds and general investments.

To analyze these various ways of becoming a financial aristocrat means to discover as far as possible how far each and every man, by augmenting the wealth of his country, took his just or unjust percentage of the increment; to determine which would be a difficult process. The statement has been both made and controverted that hard at it; plodding along and reaching out; never losno man of his own brain and hand can honestly amass a ing his poise or carried away by a fad-well, these and million dollars in a lifetime. If true, it follows that a multi-millionaire is at least the product of an organization

However, this is not a sequel to "Progress and Poverty"; merely an introduction to a series of articles on "The Millionaires of Toronto"; assuming that the title of "millionaire" is not necessarily a token of real aristocracy or a symbol of hero-worship, but merely a convenient, popular designation by which to discuss a class of men in e community. Million ires are after all human beings. They are bound to society by the same commonplace ties their millions to get what some of us have by naturemillionaires. Some consider the distinction a mere trifle. rid of his million or millions, as the case may be.

until Ellen.

#### I. Edward Gurney, Manufacturer.

S first in this series-not necessarily in order of im portance or magnitude-we have chosen Mr. Edward Gurney, who began to show symptoms of millionairedom a good many years before he reached it-the precise date of which he himself probably does not know or particularly care.

When the tariff conference convenes in Washington, which is scheduled for some time this month, there should be a ghost behind the scenes-in the person of Edward Gurney. If there is any greater degree of reciprocity between the United States and Canada than there is now it will be dead against the principles and open preachments of Gurney, who at a meeting of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, two years ago, advocated raising the tariff wall as "high as Haman's gallows." There was a subtle humor in this. Gurney knows the Bible well enough to remember that the gallows built for Merdecai was used to hang Haman. If the United States are determined to build up McKinley walls and Dingley walls and Payne-Aldrich walls between Canada and the United States-let them go up; and if Canada will put an extra brick or two on the top, let Haman take the consequences.

First time I saw Edward Gurney was at Sundayschool-twenty years ago. That was down at the Metropolitan Methodist Church, which, due to the push and eloquence of Morley Punshon and a few Toronto Methodists, was built as the cathedral of Canadian Methodism about the year that Gurney moved to Toronto.

The teacher of the young men's Bible class was away that Sunday. The superintendent ushered in Mr. Gurney. Few of us knew who he was; but he looked interesting a big-shouldered man with a shrewd pucker in his genial face, considerable set to his jaw, and the utmost assur-

about to preside at a board meeting. "Say," nudged one of the pupils to another, "I know who that is. That's Ed. Gurney. He's got that big stove factory out on King St. past Spadina. You bet he's

It was but a few seconds till the whole of that class found out that Edward Gurney was a very unusual sort of Sunday-school teacher. I don't remember what the esson was about-though it may have been Haman and Mordecai. It really didn't matter very much whether the The question, "Why is a millionaire?" is said to have teacher knew the golden text or not; and probably he didn't. He opened the Bible and leaned over the table; paid no attention to the class list or the collection, but began to talk to the boys as though they belonged to him. There was no sanctimony or snuffling about it; but there was a deal of humor. It was the first really humorous Sunday school lesson most of those young men had ever listened to. It was replete with worldly wisdom and ethical entertainment. The boys were so wrapped up in the talk of Gurney that they were all sorry when the bell rang. They could have listened for another halfhour. Gurney knew how to translate Biblical ethics into nineteenth century language without either solemnity or bur'esque. Some of the young men from college began to think he would have made a fine college lecturer.

Gurney may have got this humorous trait from his Broadly speaking there are three ways by which men down-east ancestors, who were a plain, practical lot of folk that came up from New York State some many years before 1845, which was the date when the subject of this sketch was born in Hamilton. His father was the founder of the foundry business of which Edward Gurney is now the head. Edward was the only son. He earned altogether commonplace for a millionaire manufacturer to have learned his business as a machinist. Edward Gurney worked a lathe or some such thing in his father's machine shop till he gave evidence that he had a brain capable of directing a branch of the business, which was started in Toronto two years after Confederation.

> almost every innovation that has crept into the hardware, business. machinery and iron manufacturing trade since his boyhood days at the lathe. He knows the proper hum of a big factory and the sort of clack that ought to come from a foundry. Early in life-he never went to college-he learned the value of doing things. I should say the little things were a big factor in Gurney's success. He has never quite cut away from the machine shop-even though he long ago got to a place among manufacturers and tradesmen and politicians that entitles him to a mighty careful hearing when he talks. Being on time and a score of such things may have helped to make Gurney the shrewd sort of successful man he is.

and of a chain of circumstances over which he may have control, but of which he has been by no means the cause.

He came up in a time when Canadian industries were beginning to exist. He had been nine years in Toronto, now the home of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, before the National Policy swept the country. He probably met John A. Macdonald during that one year between 1873 and 1878, when the founder of the N.P. had the business. When the Free Trade bogey struck the country round about 1887, Edward Gurney was an apostle that bind the most of us. Some of them spend part of of protection. He knew why. He has never feared to say why. He had no head for romancing with the tariff. and then don't get it. Some of them can't help being He understood the wiles of the Yankee, because his forbears were Yankees. It may have been a mere coinci-Some were probably far happier as individuals when they dence, that when Erastus Wiman and Mr. Butterworth were toeing up the financial Parnassus to get alongside were trying to apply the Monroe doctrine to trade and of some haloized magnates, whom, when they reached they found profoundly disappointing. But so far as the started a branch of the foundry business in Boston; the census of Canadian and Toronto millionaires has reached first instance on record—so far as I know—of a Canawe have yet to discover one that hankers very hard to get dian manufacturer inaugurating a United States branch.



MRS. E. H. HARRIMAN TO WED AGAIN? MRS, E. H. HARRIMAN TO WED AGAIN?

It is rumored that Mrs. E. H. Harriman, widow of the late financier and railroad magnate, finds that the responsibilities of administering the gigantic fortune to which she fell heir, are somewhat too weighty for her, and in consequence she is thinking of sharing the burden with a husband. The brief period that has elapsed since Mr. Harriman's death has, of course, prevented any formal announcement of her intentions, but the fact that she has been of late a good deal in the society of a man who is prominent in the social and financial worlds would seem to lend color to the rumor.

Every time Edward Gurney went down to Boston he came back imbued with a certain kind of admiration for the Yankee. Speaking at a banquet a few years ago in Toronto he admitted that Canada has a great deal to avoid from what she knows about the United States.

"But there's one lesson we can learn from those people," he added. "That is-get up and go. The trouble with us in Canada is that we don't always more than half believe in a thing. Those people believe in themselves. They make themselves believe they are right whether they are or not, and then they go ahead; but they go ahead anyway.'



GURNEY, has never been a plunger. He always had in him too much of the Dutch caution to go wild over any new movement or any sort of fad. He has always been a good deal of an old-fashioned man. In most respects he is constitutionally a Tory-of the goahead kind. Perhaps if George Brown had gone in for the National Policy—as once seemed probable—Gurney might have been a Liberal now. I don't know that he or any one else would be blameable for that. Toryism in Canada has long ago grown away from the Family Compact stage. Thirty years ago Canadian Tories believed openly in the N.P., because most of them believed it was a good thing for the country. That it might be incidentally good for the pockets of the manufacturers is another branch of the question. The interests of the whole country are never quite detachable from the private interests of a comparatively few men, whether they be Conservative or Liberal. It's quite conceivable that Edward Gurney would have been a successful manufacturer, even if Canada had gone in for reciprocity and got it. Certainly in the days when he and a number of other leading Conservatives were pushing for the N.P., a tariff meant relatively a good deal more to the manufacturer than it does to-day. There are in Canada scores of firms now that might be able to stand up against complete reciprocity. Very likely the Gurney firm is one of them.

However, this is a large subject, which Messrs. Fielding and Paterson will probably find quite troublesome enough when they go to Washington this month, and they might be all the better of a little sound advice from Edward Gurney when they do.

Why Mr. Gurney never went into politics is perhaps explained by the fact that he was always too busy building up his business. Had he ever got into Parliament he might have become a Cabinet Minister. He has a big, active brain and the courage of his convictions. He knows the fiscal and industrial history of Canada as well as any man living-Frederic Nicholls not excepted. But he succeeded in remaining almost entirely a private citizen. His only semi-public office was that of Vice-President and President of the Toronto Board of Tradewhich was about the time the Free Trade bogey became a factor in Canadian politics. Nobody ever doubted where he stood on grounds of fiscal controversy. He has believed in protection for native industries ever In all probability Edward Gurney knows the detail of since he began to manage a branch of his father's



HE principle—what should the beneficiary of any national policy do for the country that created the cupy the pulpit of the Metropolitan Church. policy, is capable of illustration from the lives of just such men as Edward Gurney. In a public way what has Edward Gurney ever done for Canada? What has he contributed to even the municipal life of the city in which he lives? True he has been President of the Board of Trade and he has taken a keen interest in the sanitarium movement. He has also aided in the constructive counsels of the C.M.A. and has given employment to hundreds of men at good wages. But he has never been Mayor of Toronto. He should have been. Toronto is in need of just such men as Edward Gurney as chief magistrate. He has never been a candidate for the Legislaturewhich, up till a few years ago was in need of just such big-minded Conservatives as he is. He has never been a law office in Toronto. But it was several years later in Parliament, and so far as is known has never wanted when he was made the head of the Toronto branch of to be. The Conservative party at Ottawa needs now to be. The Conservative party at Ottawa needs now just such men as Edward Gurney.

> This, of course, is Mr. Gurney's own business. No man can be forced into public life as a contribution to usual third term, in spite of what he termed "the yellow the ideas of a young nation against his will. But there pulpiteers," she is equally prominent in the social world. are a good many men of lesser mental calibre than Mr. to lack of ability, and they are surely not the fruits of any species of indifference

However, Mr. Gurney has never forgotten to be humorist. Speaking at a dinner of the Automobile Club in Toronto a few years ago he brought down the house by a reminiscence of his early days as a motorist. Gurney was one of the pioneers in motor-caring in Canada. There was a dispute once whether he or J. C. Eaton or Dr. Doolittle had the first car in Toronto. But that makes no difference. Gurney had one of the first-and it was a White steamer. His recital of the tragedies and humors of that old road locomotive in her first perambulations over the country roads of Canada was a piece of highclass comedy. Usually he traveled with his boys, one of whom drove the machine. He has never learned to drive one himself-at least not much

I remember one lovely June day a rather striking picture seen by a company of motorists on the road to Cooksville. We had put in a rather eventful day shoving our car uphill and traveling on one cylinder, when we came across half the Gurney family stranded fifteen miles from home on the edge of a tour. The head of the house stood watching operations, which consisted mainly of another member of the family in a complete set of foundry blue jeans, lying on his back interfering with the under parts of a car by means of a monkey wrench; besides there was a broken inner tube. The pre-vision that packed those overalls on starting was a Gurney

"Well, that's a pretty nice car you have," said Gurney

He didn't know our car-which had been discarded by a very close motoring friend of Gurney. He was simply disgusted—good humoredly—with his own.

"Anything we can do for you?" asked our compli-

"Well, if you have an inner tube to spare." "Surely! We're near home. Take it." Over it went; all of us glad to have done a kind act;

Gurney chuckling as he patiently waited, leaning over a rail fence listening to the bobolinks; and we drove ontwo miles, when smack! went something behind. "Well, by the high jinks," yelled the chauffeur. "That



SENATOR NELSON W. ALDRICH. Characteristic photograph of politician and business man who is constantly in the public eye. Recently the Senator was struck by a street car. The resulting injuries made an operation necessary to remove a growth on the wrist, which has been successfully performed.

inner tube's busted, and Gurney's got the only spare one we had. Say"-as we shoved the derelict off to the green sward and got ready to tramp into Toronto, "I onder what he'd think if he saw this outfit now."

The probable sort of thing that Gurney would have thought is suggested by a story that he told at the automobile dinner. He was in fine jocular form that night. This was of a tour through Quebec with his two boys.

None of us knew much about the roads and we wanted to get to a little town down the St. Lawrence that none of us had ever seen. So the first man we met we pulled up. I said to one of my boys, "Now, I'm pretty shy on French; but you're not long out of college. Suppose you strike up a confab.' Well, he started in with all the dictionary French he knew. Bye and bye he got stuck, having made no impression on the habitant beyond a few bewildered wabbles of his head. The other boy chipped The habitant's confusion was worse confounded Finally when the whole masculine part of my family had come to the end of their rope in the French language and the road to St. Hyacinthe was vaguer than ever, to save the situation I put in my spoke in the French language. Quite evidently my patois was worse than either of the others, for the native gave a very peculiar shrug -and he broke loose:

"'Oh, hell.' he said."



CAN imagine Edward Gurney telling that story with fine relish to a good, broad-minded preacher. He has always been a great admirer of big pulpiteers, many of whom he was personally responsible for getting to oc-

From the gallery of the old church a morning service never seemed quite complete if Edward Gurney and his family were not all present; and they rarely missed. No preacher failed of a good shrewd hearing from Gurney, who also had a good ear for the anthems so ably given in those days by the choir of Dr. Torrington. Of music he has always been a silent promoter, though he used to attend concerts in the old Horticultural Pavilion much more regularly than he does now in Massey Hall. His second daughter, now wife of the Mayor of Winnipeg, and legatee of many of her father's temperamental qualities, was one of the most brilliant pupils ever graduated from the College of Music, and for some years one of the most talented pianists in Toronto. Fifteen years ago. when the Toronto Globe got out its somewhat celebrated woman's edition, Miss Irene Gurney was the editor. She is now one of the most prominent musicians in Winnipeg. where as the wife of the Mayor newly elected for an un-

Up till a few years ago the Gurney family lived plain-Gurney who have contributed very much more to gov- ly but elegantly in half of a big double house opposite the ernment and practical politics. Mr. Gurney's reasons for Allen Gardens on Gerrard St. Two or three years ago remaining in the background may be due in the main to Mr. Gurney built a very handsome stone mansion on tainly one of the finest and biggest houses in Toronto, with facilities for all sorts of legitimate diversions that used to be the subject of perennial debate on the celebrated interpolatory "foot-note" in the Methodist Discipline. Edward Gurney's valuation of Methodism or of religion in general has always been tempered by the abundant common sense, which is one of his strong characteristics. Where he differed from more rigid orthodoxists he did so openly and without pretence. He has kept the same attitude of mind towards the tariff. He has been quite as outspoken and uncompromising on the labor question. He believes in the open shop as thoroughly as he does in domestic dancing in a Methodist house. More than once he has encountered the hot opposition of the unions. A feature of one Labor Day parade in Toronto was a huge poster blazoned—"Gurney is Unfair to Organized Labor." I don't remember what the real nature of the fight was; but Gurney stuck to his guns and won it.

> With the open shop Gurney has kept the open mind. Precisely what he is in Imperial politics has never been stated. He is surely not an annexationist-though he would much rather have Canadians emulate the Yankee in business than the plodding Britisher. He probably be lieves in the Empire, without being what some people understand by an Imperialist. But as a plain, practical and prominent citizen of Canada his advice on the main tendencies of both political and private life ought to be as well worth taking as any man's. He may be a trifle noxious to some of the manufacturers when he speaks somewhat dictatorially. But there's no man can keep quiet nd plug away behind the scenes more diligently than Edward Gurney, one of whose least important peculiarities is that he has become one of the millionaires of

"Newspapers which honestly try to distinguish between swindling advertisements and others, may not in every instance succeed in doing so, but readiness to accept advertisements which are obviously traps for the unwary, is evidence of a moral delinquency which should draw out the severest public condemnation."—Report of the Commission to investigate Stock Exchange and Wall Street Financial Methods.

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ı		Outstanding	Out-	Bonds and	Res. Funds	amo arr	1910.			Jan. 4.		
1	Va-	Common   Stock	Standing Preferred	Debentures	Profit and Loss	STOCK	High	Date	Low	Date.	Ask	Bid
П						Transportation						
П	100	180,000,000	55,616,665	176,333,583		Canadian Pac, Ry	189%	Oct.	166	Mar.	19636	1961/4
П	100	12.500,000	00,010,000	24,903,000	3,244,539	Detroit United	7034	Sept.	63	Jan.	691/2	69%
П	100	3,500,000	1,500,000	2,500,000	601,994	Dul., Sup. Trac. Co., com.	71%	Aug.	55	Sept.	80	7916
П	100	1,400,000		600,000	437,802	Halifax Electric	124%	Dec.	106%	Jan.		129
П	100	7,463,703	5,000,000	8,627,731	1,024,465	Havana Electric	103	Dec.	39	Jan.		
П	100	7.463.703	5,000,000	8,627,731	1,024,465	Do., pref	991/4	Dec.	831/2	Feb.		111
П	100	7.594.500	4,552,600	24,956,813		Illinois Trac., pref	98	July	90		91	90
Н	100	15,000,000	1,002,000	3,073,400		Mex. N. W. Ry	Listed	Feb.	10th,			501/2
Н	100	11,487,400		15,087,500	416,344	Mexico Tram, Co	146	May	122	Dec.	121	11934
Ш	100	16.800,000	8,400,000	56,895,000	7,239,851	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M	148 1/4	Jan.	134	Nov.	132	1311/2
П	100	10,000,000		4,426,034	2,769,864	Montreal Street	223 1/4	Dec.	203	Jan.	222	,220
П	100	1.000.000			58,642	Northern Nav	1231/2	Dec.	97	Jan.	119	
П	100	9,000,000		12,534,000	947,166	Northern Ohio Trac	361/4	Dec.	24	Jan.	391/2	* * *
П	100	3,000,000	500,000	2,941,500	142,380	Porto Rico Rys. Co., com.	52	April	35	Dec.	54	53
н	100	9,500,000		2,500,000		Que, R.I. & P. Co., com.	69	Dec.	381/4	Jan.	591/2	5914
ч	100	3,132,000		1,183,573	378,700	Richelieu & Ontario	94%	Dec.	77	Jan.		9434
	100	31,250,000		40,336,326	1,707,935	Rio de Janeiro	10334	May	79	Jan.	103 %	1035%
	100	860,000			133,007	St. L. & Chi. S.N. Co	1281/2	Nov.	1051/2	Jan.		90
	100	10,000,000		6.000,000	2,597,507	Sao Paulo T.L. & P. Co.	161	Feb.	14234	Aug.	149 %	149 %
-	100	13,875,000		13,257,000	1,691,186	Toledo Ry	14%	Jan.	6	Mar.	8	7
	100	8,000,000		3,998,327	2,968,500	Toronto Ry	130	Dec.	107%	Jan.	123 1/4	1231/8
	100	9,000,000	2,826,200	8,033,000	304,456	Tri-City, pref	931/6	Oct.	84%	Jan.	95	
п	100	20,100,000	3.000.000	19,503,000	814,903	Twin City, com	1161/4	Dec.	961/	Jan.	109	10834
ı	100	6,000,000		6,458,000	861,430	Winnipeg Electric	190	June	156	Jan.	192	
1			1	1	1	Telegraph, Light & P.			1			
ı	100	12,500,000		3.649.000	2,275,000	Bell Telephone	150	April	138	Jan.	141	1401/2
ı	150	3,500,000			2,442,420	Consumers Gas	2071/4	April	1951/6		1981/6	197%
ı	100	41,380,400	50,000,000		903,766	Mackay, com	9514	Nov.	69%	Jan.	921/4	92
ı	100	41,380,400	50,000,000		903,766	Mackay, pref	77%	Sept.	69	Jan.	75	***
ı	100	13,585,000	2,400,000	18,889.188	663,854	Mex. L. & P. Co., com	89	Jan.	6334	July	86	85
ı	100	13,585,000	2,400,000	18,889,188	663,854	Do., pref		Jan.	103%	April		
1	100	17,000,000		10,107,000	2,042,561	Montreal Power		Dec.	109	Mar.	1411/2	141
Ī	100	1,520,300				Ottawa L., H. & P. Co		Dec.	100	Mar.		129
1	100	7,000,000		7,900,000	171,176	Shaw. W. & P. Co	1031/2	Dec.	851/2		109	108%
1	100	4.000,000		1,000,000	1,036,788	Toronto El. Light	135	Jan.	1 114	May	120	118
1	-											

Par Va-	Capital Stock	Reserve Fund	Frofit and Loss	STOCF	Range		elve mo: 1910.	nths,	Wedne Jan	
	Outstanding	Fund	and Loss		High	Date	Low	Da.te.	Ask	Bid
				Banks						
243	4.866.666	2,530,666	294.653	British North America		Mar.	1481/4	Feb.		
50	10,000,000	6.000,000	722,139	Commerce		Dec.	171%	Jan.	21414	
100	4.000,000	5,000,000	295,766	Dominion	248	Aug.	236	April		2321
100	3.000.000	2,100.000	148,841	Eastern Townships		Dec.	155	Jan.		
100	2,649,300	2.649,300	403,665	Hamilton		Dec.	199	Jan.	206	205
100 -	2,500,000	2,300.000	23,812	Hochelaga		Sept.	140	Jan.		155
100	5.454.846	5,454,846	696,135	Imperial	234 1/4	Jan.	2251/4	Nov.	228	
100	6,000,000	4,500,000	102,157	Merchants	170	Dec.	160	Jan.	188	
100	1,000 000 1	1.000,000	307,809	Metropolitan					198	195
100	3.810.400	4.191.441	257,769	Molsons		Jan.	199%			205
100	14,400,000	12.000 000	681,561	Montreal		Aug.	245	Sept.	245	2443
100	2,000,000	1.200,000	26.014	Nationale				Jan.	1 1	
100	773,800	1,379,150	26.266	New Brunswick		May	203	Oct.		
100	3.000.000	5,500,000	44.865	Nova Scotla		Jan.	276	Dec.	277	
100	3.461.660	3.461,660	455.919	Ottawa		Feb.	205	Mar.		210
100	2.500.000	1.250 000	39.671	Quebec		June	122	Jan.		128
100	5,000 000 †	5,700,000	228,393	Royal	233	June	212	Feb.	2421/4	241
50	2,000 000	2,400,000	54.074	Standard	241	Jan.	224	April	222	220
100	4,000,000	4.750,000	68,871	Toronto	227	Jan.	215	July		214
100	4.354.500	2.200 000	102.443	Traders	148	Dec.	136	Jan.	143	141
100	3,244 900 1	1 900 000	28,676	Union	140	Dec.	130	July	150	

Par Va-	Outstanding	Out-	Bonds and Debentures	Res. Funds	STOCK	- Trumbe		910.		Jan	. 4.
lue	Stock	Preferred		and Loss		High	Date	Low	Date.	Ask	Bid
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	8,125,000 8,125,000 8,125,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 750,000 3,500,000 3,500,000 13,500,000 2,708,695 2,700,000 2,708,695 2,700,000 4,700,000 565,000 665	1.875,000 1.875,000 1.875,000 1.000,000 750,000 750,000 5.000,000 10.500,000	7.500.000 7.500.000 7.500.000 510.000 49.000 49.000 3.500.000 3.500.000 5.000.000 5.000.000 5.000.000 5.500.0000 5.500.0000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.0000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.000 5.500.0000 5.500.	63.588 63.588 63.588 756.940 75.296 75.296 76.700 76.700 76.700 76.707 71.971 71.971 71.971 549.275 565.780 565.780 522.781	Industrials and Miscellaneous Amal. Asbes. Corp. com. Do., pref	163 % 106 125 123 35 102 % 6.00 79 % 110 33 % 145 %	Oct. Oct. Dec. Dec. Dec. April Sept. July Oct. Sept. June May Oct. Sept.	27½ 89 21½ 62½ 53 91½ 140 27 83 101 15 82 2.60 57½ 95 14% 97½ 118	Dec. Dec. Dec. Oct. Oct. Jan. Jan. Jan. Jan. Jan. Jan. Jan. Jan	14 50 50 97½ 24¼ 87½ 22 70¼ 100 36¼ 2.55 60% 62½ 101	10 16½ 96 104  23¾ 159½ 94 104 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109
5 100 100 100 100 105 100 100 100 100 10	7.500 000 7.00 000 937.500 937.500 8.750 000 8.750 000	1.200.000 2.500.000 2.500.000 800.000 1.030.000 2.000.000 2.000.000 1.075.000 900.000 900.000 1.250.000	4.500,000 4.500,000 1.750,000 2.000,000 2.000,000	421,482 527,783 393,596 393,596 935,167 326,807 723,317 723,317 7602,005 685,690 686,956 656,956 656,956	Manle Leaf Mill., com Do., pref. Montreal Steel Do., pref. Nipissing Mines Co. N. S. Steel, com. Do., pref. Oglivle Flour Do., pref. Penmans, Lim., com. Do., pref. W. A. Rogers, Ltd., com	130 131 1/4 105 117 12.91 87 1/2 144 1/4 128 66 93 1/2 152 111 43 1/6 97 1/4 97 1/4	Sept. Dec. Dec. Dec. Sept. Nov. Dec. Dec. Sept. July May Dec. May Dec. Jan. Feb.	4.20 112 112½ 68 104 9.25 54½ 112 118½ 4 107 29 97½ 129	April April Feb. Mar. Jan. Mar. Feb. Oct. Mar. April	4.45 200  50 94 164 10.60 85 % 122 130 90  49 %	1.21 4.40 179 4 48 93  10.50 85 129 61 84 200 105 

#### LEADING UNITED STATES RAILS

Par Va-	Outstandl'g Common Stock	Outstandi'g	Bonds and Debentures	Res. Funds Profit and Loss	STOCKS.	for High	ange 1910. Low	Ank	Bid
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 50 50 100 10	165,563,000 62,798,300 116,348,200 209,970,250 60,000,000 223,290,000 477,605,500 70,000,000 1272,671,300 120,000,000	114,199.520 7,700 116,274,960 209,970,250 28,000,000 60,000,000 99,544,000	311.218.820 1 011.819.000 1 43.593.500 1 100.018.939 1 29 778.500 2 49.914.845 2 99.051.000 2 78.134.110 1 19.555.046 1 234.002.400 3 22.735,800	18.821,251 1.873.855 47.960.895 35.146,545 123.431,528 15.499,188 57.172.008 25.149,688 17.612.171 43.318,164 16.962.008 83,007,789	Atchison Chesapeake and Ohlo Chi., M. and St. P. Great Northern Louisville New York Central Northern Pacific Pennsylvania Reading Southern Pacific Southern Railway Union Pacific	162 1/47 3/4 1 159 3/4 1 151 3/4 1 173 3/4	97% 55% 141 136% 121 120½ 133¼ 126% 118 114% 22 172½	102 % 181 % 124 % 125 1/4 145 1/2 % 118 129 % 153 27 1/4 116 1/4 173 1/4	102 % 81 ½ 124 ¼ 125 145 % 112 ½ 1175 ½ 129 ¼ 152 % 173 ¼

#### INACTIVE SECURITIES

Par	Common Stock Outstanding	Bonds, Preferred Stock or	Reserve	STOCK.	Rang		Lat	
value	Outstanding	Outstanding	tingent		High	Low	Ask	Bid
50 100 100	630,200 1,004,000 1,500,000	962.642 3,606.083 4,679.582	347.046   689.477 1,265,706	Loan and Trust Agricultural Loan Canada Landed Central Canada	160 180	135 158	***	137 149 195
10	10,000(	p2,417,087	54,859	Col. Investment, preferred	71	63		68
50 100 100 50 100 100 50 25 100 50 40 100 50	934.678 1,277,442 1,100.000 1,900.000 735,528 700.000 1,000.000 500.000 1,000.000 1,200.000 1,200.000 1,200.000 1,200.000	441,720 443,778 1,634,334 6,533,928 562,703 936,207 2,574,062 1,879,277 183,539	189,145 449,454 635,641 1,834,290 94,824 416,415 317,890 509,314 652,816 835,170 127,150 554,770 389,052	Dominion Savings Great West, Perm. Loan Hamilton Provident Huron and Erle Imperial Loan Landed Banking London and Canada Loan Montreal Loan National Trust Ontario Loan and Debenture Real Estate Loan Toronto General Trusts Toronto Mortagage Co.	72 113 125 198 70 127 115 141 200 142 103 165 130	70 1/4 113 118 181 70 122 107 132 170 130 1/2 93 150 114	110	1 72 125 129 197 130 107 200 153
100	1,511,400	1,270,000	370,088	Other Companies. (British Col. Packers A.  Do., B	102 102	75 70	86 93	83
100 100 100	1,511,400 1,733,500 500,000 59,205	1,270,000 b 490,000	370,088 143,027 1,582,437	Canadian Converters, Limited Canadian Salt Canada North-West Land	49 1/2 112	341/2 110	36 40	33 381/4 100
100 50 100 100 100	8,212,666 1,000,000 3,460,700 500,000	p2.539.300 b10.000.000 b 242.500 p 219.700	156.025 293.884 90,474 784.595 185.292	Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company Dominion Telegraph Electric Development, preferred Intercolonial Coal Do., preferred International Coal and Coke Kaministiquia Power Company	100 110 60 14 50 80 82 1/2	75 101 50 50 75 70	65	1081/2
100 100 40 100 £1 100	2.000,000 3.000,000 9.000,000 701,700 1.164,000 1.295,000	b 122,000 b 122,000 b 720,000 b	1.972.112 09.806 133.714 150.729 684.711	Montreal Cotton Montreal Telegraph Minagara Navigation Trinidad Electric Westerp Canada Flour Mills	131 159% 137	117 185 123%	***	127
100	800,000 Note.—b	b 600,000 1	292,000    ; p, preferr	West India Meetriced stock; d, debentures.	75	56	98	80

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**TORONTO** 

The market as the week progressed 10.-Robert Goodbody & Co., New relapsed into extreme dullness, per- York. haps on account of the coming Christmas and New Year's holidays, but they will probably go on this swing greater by 1,857,300 acres accounts to 111.76 at which they were on Oct. for the whole loss.

A bulletin of the Census Office, Otthe tone remained firm. This is a tawa, gives the total area of field natural explanation and is probably crops grown in Canada this year as the true one, but the nerves of regu- 32,711,062 acres and the value of lar traders are on edge on account of the crops as \$507,185,500, compared being so long employed mostly in with 30,065,555 acres and a value of dealings among themselves, and their \$532,992,100 last year. Wheat, oats tendency is to prophesy all sorts of and barley had last year a total area calamity. We see no reason to change of 18,017,900 acres with a value of our opinion as expressed the last two \$289,144,000, and this year with an weeks that we have entered on an up- area of 20,992,900 acres the value is swing in prices. How far it will go, only \$248,738,300. The decrease in we do not pretend to guess. Last value is \$40,405,700, which is \$14,-week we estimated the swing in the 599,100 more than the decrease for average price of twenty active stocks all field crops; and a lower producof which we keep a regular record at tion of 18,591,000 bushels wheat, from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. from 58,686,000 bushels oats and 9,981, the low point of 104.37 on Dec. 6th. 000 bushels barley through drouth On Monday, Dec. 19, they were 107.58 and heat in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and yesterday 108.56. We believe and Alberta, from an area sown Vo

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K SWITZERLAND IN





"Church Leap" on the Cresta Ice Run at St. Moritz.



Curling on the famous Villars ice Rink, where the International Curling Bonspiel was held.

C LAD in its winter garb a new Switzerland is presented to her lovers. Each familiar summer scene has undergone a change both marvellous and strange. Some magic word has covered the green and verdant valleys with a mantle of ermine. True, the mountains with their sun-glow are there, but these are the only features of the landscape one easily recognizes. Gone are the paths that in summer zigzagged their course through the green pasture lands, and up the mountain sides; luiled by the sharp touch of frost are the murmurings of the brawling torrent. The roofs of the romantic chatets are clothed with blankets of fleecy white and fringed with icicles of fantastic form and shape. Switzerland, land of such varied lures, continues to tryst the world to its winter carnival. It is the lure of the snow! Out all rush to wallow in it, delightedly! The climatic conditions are perfect. The outdoor life has actual charms in winter. All are gloriously, hilariously happy. the tell tale thermometer away below zero, one wonders at the real joy and pleasure he experiences. There is a total absence of humidity; the air is absolutely dry, and is naturally champagnated. It is the wine of life that one breathes.

Faces become bronzed and even tanned, and the cheeks glow like the reddest of apples. All the while an extra stock of health is being stored up, a feeling of renewed youth surprises and rewards one's devotion to the sports of the snow and ice.

The evening brings the ice-carnival under many colored electric lights and lanterns, and the sound of music calls all to the dance; or maybe it may be the theatre that ends the day.

Wherever ice occurs, skating is a sport

to which one here is to the manner born. A pair of skates is one of the first acquirements of the children, who, seeking the nearest ice, are soon flying o'er the glassy surface, emulating every movement of their elders. The simplest of sports to learn is skating. and it affords unlimited opportunity for the exhibition not only of strength and endurance, but of skill. Switzerland has so many great natural and artificial rinks that it is no wonder that it has become the rallying place of the great skaters of the world. In many resorts the hotels have their own private rinks, flooded at night to furnish a crystal floor in the morning; and over these many seek their skating thrills; but the larger public rinks furnish the arena for the spectacular exhibitions not only of speed, but of the poetry of motion-in figure skating and ice valsing.

The sports are perfectly organized, and elaborate programmes are arranged, both for experts and novices. There are clubs that look after the interests of all the sports, and provide instructors for beginners. Prizes and trophies are put up for competition, and healthy rivalry is encouraged, and all respond faithfully to the

Figure-skating is an enticing form of the sport, the fundamental principle of the international style, which is now universally approved, being the perfect ordering of the various members of the body in a manner best calculated to develope a carriage that is easy, airy and graceful, while at the same time upright and erect; the movements are swinging and supple yet designed and controlled. A swift, angular, or affected movement or cramped, spasmodic or exaggerated actions, are objection-

Free-skating is a variety in which the elements of figure skating are combined with such dance steps, pirouettes, and other movements as can be executed by the skaters, and which may be adapted to musical accom

All the forms of skating are well adapted to women, free skating and pair-skating being much cultivated by them. As a result valse skating has become one of the fascinations of the ice. "Is there anything in the whole world," rhapsodises one who has enjoyed it, "to come up to valsing on the ice? The only drawback to it is that it quite spoils you for valsing in a ball room. Who that has once known the glorious intoxication of a mad whirl round on flying skates can ever care to again dance

in satin slippers on an ordinary parquette floor?" sport, engaging the attention of the most scientific experts, in the construction of the vehicle itself, and of the In all of these developments Americans have





The woods near Klosters after a fall of snow

famous little Yankee jockey, having been the first to have been quickly evolved. There are various forms of risk the unknown dangers of the speediest course in tobogganing.

Switzerland on a skeleton steel machine, to the flop down

With the advent of Americans a machine in which

a borrowed outfit, with which he will practice until he adopted for racing. The picturesque position of riding has acquired sufficient expertness. With the coming of confidence he will try himself out on a snow run and position is the one for speed, soon he will essay one of the ice runs.

looking for new forms of excitement, and in this ideal snow runs are adapted for coasting or lugeing, and esperealm, both for individual tobogganing and social bob- cially for bobsleighing. blazed the way in Switzerland-"Skeets" Martin, the sleighing, the arts necessary to their fullest development

the sitting position was abandoned was introduced. The The beginner in tobogganing seeks a quiet place, reminers were rounded off, and lengthened. Steering was mote from observation, for his first essays. He will use accomplished by the feet, the head-on position being sideways though admissible, but the spectacular prone

Toboggan runs are of two kinds-snow and ice. The satin slippers on an ordinary parquette floor?"

With the flocking of Americans and English to SwitzTobogganing has become a highly specialized form of erland, the unique possibilities of the alpine slopes ap or constructed tracks on either. They may be straight pealed to the sporting instincts of the visitors, always or smoothly winding, with snowed up banks. These

Ice runs are made for speed, of various inclines or

gradients in their different sections and sharply curved and high banked at the They have also edges for jumpoffs; and, altogether, they are built for thrills. The American "skeleton' toboggan is the king-sled of the ice run. When an ice run is taken at a speed of fifty miles an hour-ninety miles being attainable on a straight course-its curves call for a cool head and a steady nerve. All the more so, as the true tobogganer disdains to reduce his speed by using artificial steering gear, and he prefers to steer by using well calculated backward and forward movements of his body and

It is sensational to see a racer taking a curve at a break-neck speed, suggesting the possibility every moment of a Sometimes that may happen through an error of judgment in taking a bank when the toboggan may be turned completely round and the rider finishes in a backward position; or will find himself buried head toremost in the snow. This breath-holding flight starts the palpitating throb that thrills every fibre of the body. The expression on the faces of those who engage in such ordeal of flight down such descents, as they grip the sides of their sleds, betrays the intense excitement of the riders. Toboggan jumping, like ski jumping, is one of the sensations of tobogganing, provided by the elevated "leaps" of the great runs.

Bobsleighing is a special form of tobogganing. In Switzerland, the bobsleigh is credited with having been introduced from England, and is called "bob" for short, not because it is a small sled, but because of the bobbing motion, of the members of the crew between the steerer and the brake, that steadies and balances

it in taking the curves and corners, during which they chant their cheery "Bob! Bob!" While swaying

Bobbers always ride in a sitting position. The members of the crew are clad in white sweaters, white caps, both embroidered with the club badge.

The bobbing season begins in December and by Christmas it is well under way. The excitement of skimming down a bobsleigh road or run, in company with one's happy fellows, brushing through the crispy air, at express speed, is an experience that is repeated as often as the bobbers can return to the start.

"Tailing" is one form of easy bobsleighing locomotion. Any number of bobs of all snapes and sizes are hitched together to a sleigh or carriage drawn by horses. The number of bobs, especially when at a turn or in the road where the horse gives the tailers a sudden swing from the straight to the side, makes it often difficult to keep in line, and it is in managing this that the fun comes in.

Ski-ing is one of the stunning sports-its novelty lending an added inducement to the snow lover. Switzer and has made a great ski-jumping record, of over 147 feet, and the country is, indeed, now reckoned the skiers paradise, not only on account of the splendid condition of the snow, but of the innumerable touring possibilities, rendered so attractive by the superlative beauty of the scenery. Everywhere the ski clubs have huts in the mountains so that excursions of days' duration may be taken with perfect safety.

The ski has, indeed, accomplished the conquest of the snow, and it has therefore, added greatly to the delights of mountaineering. The progress of ski-ing as an or-ganized sport has been rapid. The length of the ski is an important consideration. The general rule is to be able to crook one's forefinger over the top of the ski when it is set upright. The ski-er makes particularly sure that his skis are sound, the binding strong, and that his rucksack contains all the spare straps, tips and tools he may need. The ski er's shoes should be well blocked with thick soles, and low heels. Ski-ers garb themselves in a costume of wind proof material. Putties are worn.

In acquiring the peculiar ski gait, if one has the use of his feet, he cannot begin too soon or early to learn the motions necessary to make him an expert. With the first iall of snow the novice goes out, and selecting his skis, affixes them .o his feet, and with or without instructions will try to slide down the nearest slope. He may be rewarded with more success than he anticipated and is filled with enthusiasm, but he will find that there is a deal to pick up in mastering the peculiar swings and turns

(Concluded on page 29.)

TOU who believe that laughter has other uses than merely that humor and health nearly always the ridiculous saves many a heartyes. Here is the proposal:

pang, will seize the fun of a little "Camerado, I give you my hand! pang, will seize the fun of a little situation last week. A man was telllife, and at the climax confessed that temperance. Everyone was silent and oppressed, when one of the three Shall we stick by each other as long have them too simple, which is a ladies. been told that —'s make is less permanently injurious to the system than —'s!" It was too much! In work White ret the appendal last up-to-date in his selection of the abroad from the perfectly plain printed \*\* \* \*

good wishes are mechanical, cold 'l HOSE of us who are fortunate and almost repellant. One man was up-to-date in his selection of the abroad from the perfectly plain printed \*\* \* \* piped up as follows: "What brand of

A FTER that wild burst of hilared on the ways in which it might be cemented together, on the blessedly vague possibilities of the future. and as we suggested and prophesied take some interest, even if only to met, but you should have seen the folk-words from Hungary, have add their effects. To the employees this "broke" by any means) began to deny our practical suggestions as to all not being lost. We continued our all not being lost. We continued our and any automobile and business of the employees this deny our practical suggestions as to all not being lost. We continued our any automobile and business of the employees this disposition of labels is eloquent and any automobile and business of the knowledge that the position of and not being lost. We continued our more cheerful task and, once again the prattler chimed in solemnly, "You fairs that were hugely interesting, view of Derwentwater and a rocky of the employees' secret society the prattler chimed in solemnly, "You never can tell if anything is going to last!" he said wisely. "You never hugely interesting, view of Derwentwater and a rocky of the employees' secret society but just the same old loving heart but of Newfoundland, a vivid touch whether one has been liberal, amiable and eyes "put in with a dirty finger," of Bermuda, and a great glimpse of or the reverse should lead to a stern in his handsome swifting face. It the magnificent western mountains forbidding of the sticking of labels can be sure what's going to happen next. Now, take your case," and he ful for mere mortal hopes, and ended by placifly repeating, "That might possibly not happen, but there's no reason why it won?" At all reason why it won't. At all events times! to than the continuance of broken broken broken of broken broken broken in boliday week, and it developed into quite a busilives you seem to prefer." So, at the end of our talk, it was the prattler who did the most real good in lifting balf in jest. "I do, my dear, but not it was risky, and that Fido, or what terfering as he bids her goodbye, as the gloom, and we shall remember for you, or any other woman I love ever was his name, ran risks of be- a tip to the next John who may be the gloon, and we shall remember with your of any other words and a small his query about the brand of whiskey, and his sketch of a rosy future, want out of us with far less trouble boiled bones and scraps, and a small when we have put aside and forgotten the cruel details of the tragedy. It's a grand knack to have of being peacefully optimistic, which reminds as some of those dear ladies do. By me of the story of the optimist which the way, is it a fact that Mrs. Snowmy dentist told me one day lately to don's visit was a very costly one to be simpler, and that no one would The other day I sat chatting with a make me forget a sore jaw. The Toronto ringleaders of the move- steal any of it from dear Fido, and friend in the Queen's, whose windows optimist was climbing a mountain, ment? A little bird told me so." getting about enough of exercise, he accosted a man he met with, an enquiry as to how far it was to the top, of their value to Canada. So may it

SOME of those men who do things that Fido had been so indulged he hither and yon—their sails taut and their runners flashing in the sun. It was simply ripping sport—but how

LADY writes me rapturously about the grand opera season in Montreal. She has only missed eight out of 48 performances! She certainly ought to know a good thing when she hears it, and this is her cry: "Tell the Toronto people what not to miss! I am asking you to do this because it's a good, really good thing! We've had a joyous time and are so tickled that the venture has been successful enough to warrant our feeling that grand opera is estab-lished in unmusical Montreal." So now, Toronto people, it's up to you to continue the hurrah! We've had grand opera here, which, I for one found it impossible to sit through. We had once, long, long ago, a short and blissful season of it, in the first days of what is now the Majestic Theatre. I shall never forget those evenings of delight! Dear old Theodore Thomas! And the coming week of January 16 is to give us Lackme, Delibe's beautiful opera and its jung'e and its bell-song, which we heard in that long ago season on a night of electrical disturbance that would, under other circumstances, have sent me under the pillows for shelter from the lightning. Soaked to the epidermis were we, getting home, cabless and umbrella-less, to the suburbs, but so happy for all that! Carmen, Tosca. Cavelleria, Fedora, Madame Butterfly are what those appreciative people in Montreal have heard. As I remarked before, it's up to Toronto!

arousing a certain amount of noise, lovers, yet from one of his poems a has been earned worthily, shy lover has culled a proposal to his

episode that was a relief in a sombre I give you my love, more precious

ing three of us of the tragedy in his I give you myself before preaching or law;

it had for a season driven him to in- Will you give me yourself? will you come travel with me?

as we live?'

It was too much! In week. While yet the ink was wet adornment of his handsome card, an casionally experienced careless and the face of that tragedy, that broken life, we two and the victim looked at the practiler, and with one consent the practiler, and the practiler than the practiler t to (being a mere petticoat) rule over the class of which he was a more a place for you!" One of the many why we were overlooked, ignored, than doubtful ornament, the teles suggestive touches not quite of the and finally given what was left in A FTER that wild burst of hilarity we could not take the
broken life seriously. We speculated on the ways in which it might don't forget you," said the sweet from the Humane Society, although tomed to give a character to departvoice, and I remembered. "Johnnie," it would have been fairly apropos. ing guests by the manner in which ague possibilities of the future, as we suggested and prophesied man who was broken (not five years Johnnie and I have not Norway, soldiers from Germany, and ways find so plentifully adorning in his handsome, smiling face. It the magnificent western mountains forbidding of the sticking of labels was curious that he should come to of Canada, all these came tumbling on any piece of luggage whatever. town just last week, but I have giv- through the letter box last week, un- Sometimes the employees mark un-

to whom I made question, more than and added to the cost, she thought fact that the Missis is cross and in-

\* \* \*

one, passing on. Some time later he ever be. There is true mettle in our 66 W HO is she?" asks the very met another wayfarer and made the Failway kings, and a bigness far bemet another wayfarer, and made the railway kings, and a bigness far besame enquiry, getting the same anyond such trifling titles. Although through her glasses. "Oh she's very swer. This wasn't very satisfactory, Sir William Van Horne tops them nice and clever and attractive, of fine so some time later, when fairly spent all for varied and interesting accomeducation and beautiful manners. with tramping, he accosted a third plishments, artistic and mechanical, She has travelled a good deal, and traveller. "Oh, I don't think its more there is a magnetic power in those has great taste in dress. Everyone " said he and two Toronto men, "knights of the who passed on. The optimist was stag- road," which everyone who comes in I don't know anything about her gered, but after a moment recovered. "Well, thank heaven, I'm holding my cognizes. Sir William Mackenzie, old country, but she's firstrate!" own!" he sail. "Um-m-ah-h-" says the old lady for them partakes of the nature of Livingstone family, awfully plain a Christmas tree decoration, only isn't she? Says Canadians are fear-

W ALT WHITMAN is not usuby a royal hand, and the hand beally thought of as a poet for longs to a king who knows the title

"Come into my heart, there's always ations of what may possibly explain

frage?" said a wise person ness. In the first place it is costly, wily Chinee who chalks up the vital baggageman in Fido's taste.) I re- skating which endure every winter marked that some dog-biscuits would for several weeks on Toronto bay

wild hour! of Fallingbrooke, are men so big in thoughtfully. "And who is that other brain and achievement that a title woman?" "Oh, she is one of the that it has been hung on the branches fully and wonderfully unfinished. Yes be loved by the ugly.

her father was a Colonel, but she is very opinionated and none seems to care for her. She is out here for some National League or some patriotic scheme. Yes, her mother was one of the Norfolk Bounces." The old lady sits regarding the beautiful woman and the plain and supercilious one. "You might leave a card for me on Miss Livingstone" she says finally. "And I'll ask her to dinner." "I am sure you'd enjoy the other one best. She is really a fine woman and so jolly" ventures the woman to whom she speaks, but the very old lady goes off without taking any notice and her friend follows her with an amused shrug. And later on, Miss Livingstone and the very old lady have amiable battles of great duration over bridge, and compare go hand in hand, and that a sense of lady-love, and she is going to say the ridiculous saves many a hearty yes. Here is the proposal:

The prophecy that Christmas and the several claims to distinction of New Year cards would go out their various relatives with an acidity New Year cards would go out their various relatives with an acidity of vogue has seemingly not come that turns their very souls yellow true, for never has there been great- and have a perfectly beautiful and er variety and beauty than in those congenial time, while an ever increasreceived this season. The individual ing circle grows about the sweet and card of course comes first, and has sunny presence of the other new this year been remarkably neat and comer, whose family tree has not as distinguished. One can, however, yet been made evident to very old

> S HE was sending a pet dog across the continent in helider and string and exacting at your last stopthe continent in holiday week, ping place. It is a sweet and engaging trick indeed, and smacks of the

you should have heard the depre- give a fine view of a section of the catory tone in which the lady said bay. The ice boats were darting many were enjoying it as they might have done? I stood it as long as I could, just watching, and then broke for the ice, and had a glorious

The Teetotailer's Temptation. red nose is a better worker for temperance than a blue ribbon.

Nothing is more wearisome than to



JOLLY TARS OF CANADA'S NAVY. A midshipman and his division on board H.M.S. Niobe, stationed at Halifax.

Tashions of Today by Heurette

Le "Dernier Cri" in Frillies

Is there anything more fascinating in the world in the way of women's garments than the present fashions in exquisitely fine embroidered and handmade underclothes? They are so supremely feminine and by their beauty add a last grace and touch of charm to my dainty lady.

In the French Lingerie Room, or so-called Peacock Room, of the Robert Simpson Co. there is now being held a January Sale of Parisian Underwear of all sorts, sizes and descriptions—and last, but not least-of unique prices. Some dainty little corset covers, made entirely of lace and ribbon, at the ridiculously small sum of \$1.75 each, caught my eye as I passed through. Then I became fascinated by some charming dressing gowns of French flannel, warm and useful, and at the same time pretty and becoming. These were trimmed with lace and ribbons and were only \$9.50, hardly as much as one would have to pay for the making of them in these expensive dressmaking days. Some more dressy tea



gowns are also to be found for the sum of \$19.50, which could very well be worn as a comfortable evening dress.

Although there are January sales, there is really no special season for "underneaths," and there is no surer sign of the well-gowned and dainty lady than the fact that she is not only clad in "purple," but in "fine linen" as well. For those who wish to see something unique in the way of French underwear and at most moderate prices, I should advise a visit to the Peacock Room of the Robert Simpson Co., to look around.

## Dance Frocks for the Debutantes

In the Paris Model Department there are whole battalions of them, each one needing a poet's pen to do it justice, and at prices that will not make the mother's heart ache as she looks at them.

In this department there is also a series of the most alluring dinner gowns, one composed of black and white ninon, edged around the foot with skunk fur, one of La Mode's newest notions. The black velvet finishings have that slightening effect on the figure which is now Dame Fashion's dearest whim. Although so recently organized, these departments, the French Model, the French Lingerie and the Girls' Model Departments, are already becoming quite famous for their distinction and exclusiveness of design. Every garment coming from one of these departments has quite an inimitable "cachet" all its own and bears the stamp of artistic individuality.

JANUARY

That is Often in the The pleasan And my y And a Is haun And the tho

I can see tl And cate The sheen of And Islands Of all my And th It mur And the the I remember

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## Old Friends



#### My Lost Youth.

() FTEN I think of the beautiful town That is seated by the sea; Often in thought go up and down
The pleasant streets of that dear old town, And my youth comes back to me. And a verse of a Lapland song Is haunting my memory still: A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.'

I can see the shadowy lines of its trees, And catch, in sudden gleams, The sheen of the far-surrounding seas, And Islands that were the Hesperides Of all my boyish dreams. And the burden of that old song, It murmurs and whispers still: 'A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

I remember the black wharves and the slips, And the sea-tides tossing free; And Spanish sailors with bearded lips, And the beauty and mystery of the ships, And the magic of the sea. And the voice of that wayward song Is singing and saying still: 'A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

I remember the bulwarks by the shore, And the fort upon the hill; The sunrise gun, with its hollow roar, The drum-beat repeated o'er and o'er, And the bugle wild and shrill. And the music of that old song Throbs in my memory still: "A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

I remember the sea-fight far away How it thundered o'er the tide! And the dead captains, as they lay In their graves, o'erlooking the tranquil bay Where they in battle died. And the sound of that mournful song Goes through me with a thrill: 'A boy's will is the wind's will. And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

I can see the breezy dome of groves, The shadows of Deering's Woods; And the friendships old and the early loves Come back with a Sabbath sound, as of doves In quiet neighborhoods. And the verse of that sweet old song, It flutters and murmurs still: "A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

I remember the gleams and glooms that dart Across the school-boy's brain; The song and the silence in the heart, That in part are prophecies, and in part Are longings wild and vain. And the voice of that fitful song Sings on, and is never still: 'A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

There are things of which I may not speak; There are dreams that cannot die; There are thoughts that make the strong heart weak, And bring a pallor into the cheek, And a mist before the eye. And the words of that fatal song Come over me like a chill: 'A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

Strange to me now are the forms I meet When I visit the dear old town; But the native air is pure and sweet, And the trees that o'ershadow each well-known street, As they balance up and down, Are singing the beautiful song, Are sighing and whispering still: "A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

And Deering's Woods are fresh and fair, And with jov that is almost pain My heart goes back to wander there, And among the dreams of the days that were, I find my lost youth again. And the strange and beautiful song, The groves are repeating it still: 'A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts." -Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

#### Brahma.

F the red slayer thinks he slays, Or if the slain think he is slain, They know not well the subtle ways I keep, and pass, and turn again.

Far or forgot to me is near; Shadow and sunlight are the same; The vanished gods to me appear; And one to me are shame and fame.

They reckon ill who leave me out; When me they fly, I am the wings; I am the doubter and the doubt, And I the hymn the Brahmin sings.

The strong gods pine for my abode. And pine in vain the sacred Seven; But thou, meek lover of the good! Find me, and turn thy back on heaven. -Ralph Waldo Emerson.

#### Where Feudalism Reigns To-day

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EUDALISM in the twentieth century sounds anomalous, yet the fact remains that the island of Sark is at the present time a feudal stronghold; whilst in a more limited form the feudal system still continues to hold sway in the other Channel Islands also,

The finest "old" manor in the islands, still in habitable condition, is probably that of the Seigneurs of St. Ouen, in the Island of Jersey; which Seigneurie appertains to the de Carteret family.

Singularly enough, it was a member of the said de Carteret family who first colonized Sark, and the feudalism existing there to-day is practically a direct continua-

tion of that established by the original colonist.

Prior to its colonization, Sark was infested by pirates, and when these had been driven out, the first Suzerain or Seigneur, divided the island into forty parcels or fiefs of land, one of which was given to each of the forty principal retainers who accompanied him from Jersey.

These fiefs still exist, the practice of subinfeudation not having been further encouraged in Sark, and the proprietors who are known as "forties" constitute the Sark Parliament or Chief Pleas, of which the Seigneur is President "par vertu de son droit."

The voting powers of this body, which is probably the smallest legislative assembly in the world, appertain to the land rather than to the person holding it, and as it has transpired in the course of years that some of the "fief tenants" or "forties" have come to hold more than one of the original parcels of land, they are allowed one vote for each parcel of land they hold; the number of votes in the Parliament remaining thirty-nine, though the members at the present time number considerably less.

One parcel of land has, for the time being, no vote attached thereto, as there is no dwelling house built thereon; a small cottage which formerly served to secure the vote, having fallen into ruin.

In civil actions the Seneschal's power is unlimited; and all actions, whether absurdly trivial, or of the utmost importance, have to be tried by him; the summonses being previously served by the Prevot.

In the event of either plaintiffs or defendants being dissatisfied with the judgment of the court, they may appeal to the ordinary court of Guernsey on payment of a fee of one livre tournois (about 1s. 5½d.).

As a rule, plaintiffs or defendants, when before the Sark court, plead their own actions, as there are no advocates practising in the island; but they are at liberty to get friends, or even advocates from one of the sister isles, to act as their representatives. The only Anglican clergyman on the island is the chaplain to the Seigneur, who provides his stipend.

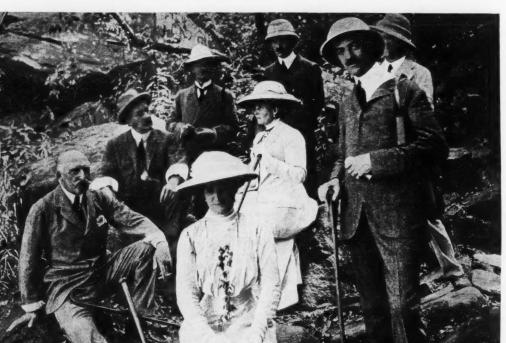
Singularly enough, a strong feud is said to exist be tween the present Seigneur and his chaplain; whilst an action has recently claimed the attention of the Guernsey Court of Appeal with respect to certain rights the said chaplain claims, which are also claimed by the "chief

A GIFT FROM QUEEN BESS.

The original residence of the Seigneurs of Sark is now used as a vicarage, and the present Seigneurie or Manor House is comparatively modern. In the garden a battery of ancient guns are to be seen, one of them, a gift from Queen Elizabeth, being inscribed as follows: "Don de Sa Majeste

Reine Elizabeth au Seigneur de Sercq.

A.D. 1572." An interesting feature in connection with the island is that it is connected with Guernsey by means of an undersea telephone cable, there being no telegraph operators on the island. Telegrams from Sark are first telephoned to Guernsey, and thence wired, no extra charge being made. As previously stated, feudalism in a more limited form also exists in the neighboring islands; thus, in Jersey, Seignorial dues are still demanded, and paid; whilst the various "Dames" and "Seigneurs" assemble at fixed intervals at the "Court D'Heritage" to tender their allegiance to the King. As the name of each is read out, Numerous feudal rights are attached to the Seigneurie, the person named rises and bows, then resumes his or her



Copyright, 1910. Published by special arrangement with The Sphere, Londo THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ON THE ZAMBESI. One of the incidents of His Royal Highness' visit to South Africa was a trip to Rhodesia and to Victoria Falls on the Zambesi. He watched a hippopotamus hunt led by Lewanik a, King of Barotseland. In the picture the Duke is seen in the lower left hand corner. The two ladies are the Duchess and her companion, Miss Pelly.

though these are not all enforced at the present day; the seat. Any of the "Dames" or "Seigneurs" absenting them-Seigneur, however, still receives tithes, and a commission of 73 per cent, on the sale of all properties in the island. Real property in Sark, being only held of the Seigneur by virtue of the original grant, cannot under any circumstances be seized for debt. A creditor may take forcible ossession of the whole of a debtor's personal chattels, but the buildings and land must not be touched as they belong (in theory) to the Seigneur of whom they are held; whilst according to old feudal usage the Seigneur is in his turn the vassal of the Duke of Normandy, and thus becomes the subject of the King.

The Seneschal, who is the only magistrate on the island, is appointed by the Seigneur. In criminal cases his powers are limited, and he cannot inflict a fine of more than three livres tournois (about 4s. 41d. of British currency), or sentence an accused to more than three days' imprisonment. Cases requiring more severe punishment have to be sent to the Guernsey court for adjudication.



A RECENT PORTRAIT OF MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL The celebrated emotional and poetic actress will tour America this year and will visit Canada.

selves from this gathering are afterwards publicly declared in default. This Assize D'Heritage is followed by a "Crown" banquet. There are several manors in the island, and manorial courts are held at specified times, their powers of jurisdiction being somewhat similar to those of the Seneschal of Sark, but limited to the tenants of the manor proper.

over a blade of grass, or a clod of turf, is also a common

The most remarkable survival from feudal times is unquestionably the custom of raising the "Clameur de This striking remnant of Norman rule is an appeal to the one time all powerful Rollo, Duke of Normandy, and conqueror of Neustria.

The invocation of this name, which these hardy islanders regard with almost saintly veneration, is a barrier against force and fraud, sanctioned by immemorial custom. The person who believes he is being wronged has only to sink on one knee, and in the presence of witnesses solemnly veciferate: "Haro! Haro! Haro! a l'aide, mon Prince, on me fait tort"; or words of similar import.

Strange and weird as the proceeding may appear, it has instant effect. The offender must desist in his aggression, and the case comes up in due course for adjudication before the local courts; when, if the defendant is found guilty, the fine of the "Clameur" is imposed; but if the plaintiff is found to have raised the "Clameur" without a just cause, then the fine is inflicted on him; for the embalmed prestige of Rollo, Duke of Normandy, is sacred, and his name must not be taken in vain.

That the "Clameur de Haro" is not a dead letter, is abundantly proved by the fact that it was successfully raised in Jersey as lately as 1908.

#### A Social Item.

V AIN are the efforts of the satirists who attempt to tween the real thing and the travesty. For example, the Smythe Residence" is so close to the genuine article that "society" folk may be excused for feeling affronted at not being invited to that resplendent function:

On Wednesday morning last at 7.15 a charming little breakfast was served at the home of Mr. de Smythe. The dejeuner was given in honor of Mr. de Smythe and Smythe, who were about to leave for their daily travail with rubber, to which they adhere without the use of any at their wholesale Bureau de Flour et de Feed. All the gum or paste. After all this, the photograph is compared gentlemen were very quietly dressed in their habits de with the original line by line.



MDS. L. C. M. S. AMERY. This Canadian lady is a sister of Hamar Greenwood, M.P., and was recently married to Mr. L. C. M. S. Amery, Colonial Editor of The London Times. She is listening to returns announcing the defeat of her husband as Unionist candidate in Bromley and Bow.

work. Miss Melinda de Smythe poured out tea, the domestique having refusé to get up so early after the partic of the night before. The menu was very handsome, consisting of eggs and bacon, demi-froid, and ice-cream. The conversation was sustained and lively. Mr. de Smythe sustained it and made it lively for his daughter and his garcons. In the course of the talk Mr. de Smythe stated that the next time he allowed the young people to turn his maison topsy-turvy he would see them in enfer. He wished to know if they were aware that some ass of the evening before had broken a pane of glass in the hall that would cost him four dollars. Did they think he was made of argent? If so, they never made a bigger mistake in their vie. The meal closed with general expressions of good feeling. A little bird has whispered to us that there will be no more parties at the De Smythes' pour longtemps."-Stephen Leacock.

#### Bjornson's Last Days.

B JORNSON'S last days are described by his son in an article in the Westminster Gazette, from which we take the following:

We arrived in Paris from Vienna, early one cold, raw morning in January, to see my father. In the Hotel Wagram, where my father lay, everything was dark and desolate. A couple of pale, shivering waiters, gliding down the staircase, made the stillness worse. Upstairs my father lay with closed eyes and with the high and defiant forehead-unspeakably firm and resolute-although death had already laid hold of one of his hands which was blue and cold and looked so wretched beside the other, which still had the color of life. A mocking smile played round his lips; it became deeper, warmer, and brighter as the night slipped away, until at last he opened his eves to the coming day, the day he had no wish to leave. "I belong to life, and not to death," he said shortly afterwards. He often imagined himself in some situation which at one time had made a strong impression upon him. Thus he thought he was about to be shot in Spain. "The young King is so good," he said, "he will not sign," and then, with a pathetic look, "for I am innocent." Then he lifted his head a little, and said firmly, "but if they do shoot me—liberty will not die." One morning I heard him cough-my room was the next but one to his-and I went in to him only partly dressed. He said nothing, but I could see that he did not like it. Later on, when I came in fully dressed, he smiled and nodded: "I like to see people nicely dressed!" When his mind was clearer, sorrow came with consciousness. He said to me, with intense sadness: "I am in such despair; it is all over with me, and I cannot resign myself to it." Now and then the bright flame of his humor flickered up. the doctor felt his pulse, and said it was good. With his face beaming with humor he turned towards 1s, and said: "I am the first man to die with a good pulse." He said one evening—and it seemed as The conveyance of lands by investiture or "feoffment," if an old, wise man was speaking with the weight of exthat is, by actual deed of conveyance, such as handing perience: Now I could write; yes, now I could write, pain that attends death." And when all of us thought that the indifference of death was upon him my mother, who always gave him his food, which he would receive only from her, stood by the bedside with a brooch on her breast which she had worn at her confirmation—then he opened his eyes and looked at her He smiled, lifted his hand, and touched the brooch. This was the last sign to the outer world he was able to give.

#### Revising the Vulgate.

THE Abbot Gasquet, president of the commission appointed by the Pope to revise the text of the Vulgate, has left England for the commission's headquarters in St. Anslem's College, at Rome. Search for ancient manuscripts of the Vulgate has been going on for some time among the public and monastic libraries of France, Germany, Spain, Austria. Hungary, and other Continental countries, as well as of England, and several important manuscripts have been found. The work of comparing these manuscripts with the common y received ext will be long and laborious, but it is being much facilitated by the systematic use of photography. Dom Henri Quentin is in charge of this branch of the work. To begin with, he superintended the construction in Paris of a special camera fitted with what is believed to be the finest lens ever made. Accompanied by Dom Cotineau (the revision was entrusted to the Benedictine Order), he goes from place to place, wherever an important manuparod the "society" news so much affected by the daily and other papers. It is so hard to distinguish bewith about 15 complete Bibles in Paris; then went to London, and reproduced several important manuscripts following account of a "Dejeuner de Luxe at the De in the British museum; returned to Paris; and next year will be at work on the treasures of Italy. The camera acts vertically, from above. The manuscript vol-ume lies open under the camera, which "takes" two pages at a time. The sensitized film or paper is made in rolls, but on a gigantic scale. Some of these roll negatives are about 100 feet long. They are cut into sections, develophis two sons, Master Adolphus and Master Blinks de ed, fixed and mounted on sheets of stout material coated

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High class operators only. Skilled Hairdressers sent to private homes upon request.

The Dorenwend Co. OF TORONTO, LIMITED 103 YONGE ST. Canada's Greatest Hair Goods Store

Some of us can never tell right from wrong till we find out which pays best.

M ID WEEK of holiday week was a busy day for Canon easily the most charming of the season's festivities. Every Cody, of St. Paul's, three of his girl-parishioners detail is so beautifully arranged for these yearly dances, having chosen that date for the celebration of their marriages. At half past two on the afternoon of the 28th, Miss Dorothy Beck, eldest daughter of Mr. Herbert Beck, 6 Clarendon crescent, and Mr. George Anderson Davidson (son of Mr. Robert Davidson), who is now residing in Winnipeg, were married in the presence of a smart company of friends and relatives. The church was decorated for the festive season with lattice work and wreathngs of cedar, and the guest pews were marked with white ribbon. Miss Beck was brought in and given away by her father, and made a particularly handsome bride n a rich white satin gown, with Duchess lace, a tulle veil and orange blossoms, the finishing touch being a large shower of lily of the valley, and a fine pearl necklace, the bridegroom's gift. Miss Marjory Beck, who was her sister's maid of honor, and has her share of the family beauty, was in white satin with cerise ninon overdress, gracefully folded into a belt about her slim waist. Her hat was very large of black tulle and plumes, with a touch of cerise, and she carried roses, and wore a pair of pearl and peridot earrings, the groom's gift. Two delightfully pretty little bridesmaids were Phyllis Beck and Constance Cumberland, in Greenaway frocks of white satin and lace mob bonnets of the satin, touches of the cerise color note being arranged about the square necks of their frockies, and very dainty baskets of daisies finishing their fascin-ating costumes. They also had gifts from the groom of pearl and peridot pins. Mr. Herbert Davidson, brother of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. A. Russell Beck, brother of the bride, and Mr. Alec Davidson, cousin of the groom. After the ceremony the bridal party and guests drove or motored to the residence of Mr. Beck, where Mrs. Beck, looking very pretty and youthful in a black velvet gown, and becoming hat, received the company in the beautiful basement room known as the children's ba'lroom, where evergreens, flowers and Christmas red made a perfect bower of the artistic place, with its panelled wood walls, and Thorwaldsen frieze in white and palest blue. It was not a large reception, but a very well arranged one, and the dainty fare and beautiful array of gifts upstairs were no mean factors of inter-The bonny bride cut the cake, and Canon Cody proposed her health in a very happy speech, to which the bridegroom nobly responded, anyone knowing him well enough to be aware of his always retiring disposition giving him full credit for his manly effort. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson left for their wedding trip on the honeymooners' train, and paid a flying visit to Toronto on their return, before going to their home in Winnipeg. The very welcome change in the weather for this busy wedding day made things go off very gaily, and the day ended for the family with a merry dance in the pretty ballroom. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson received handsome gifts from Norfolk and Yorkshire, the home counties of the bride's father and mother, which did not arrive in time for the wedding. The young people left for Winnipeg on Monday night, carrying best wishes from their Toronto friends. A few of the guests at their bridal were Mr. and Mrs. William Davidson and Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Davidson, uncles and aunts of the bridegroom, Mrs. C. D. Warren, Miss Patti Warren, Dr. and Mrs. Machell, Mrs. and Miss-Wedd, Miss Nita Millman, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Stephenson, Canon and Mrs. Cody, Miss Madge Davidson, Miss Mary Davidson.

At half-past four o'clock on December 28, Canon Cody performed another wedding ceremony in St. Paul's, when Miss Anne Forbes Flett, daughter of Mr. John Flett, 129 Isabella street, and Mr. Charles R. Hopper, of Newark, New Jersey, were married. The bride was brought in and given away by her father, and looked very fair and happy in her cream white satin robe des noces with separate pleated train, and tulle veil bound about her head in quaint and becoming fashion with a thin strand of the symbolic orange buds and blooms. The bouquet was of narcissi and lily of the valley, the latter forming a graceful shower, and the gown was trimmed with some beautiful old lace and pearls. Miss Jessie Flett made a charming maid of honor in a most artistic gown of satin veiled with palest blue ninon, and a very beautiful transparent burnous of blue and silver, with which she carried a modish huge muff of blue, banded with sable. The hat was in blue and sable, the whole forming a picture of daintiness and chic. Little Juilet Chisholm, of New York, in a white dress and Russian coat trimmed with ermine and cosy looking white beaver hat with white ostrich tips, and carrying a round bouquet of pink roses in a silver holder, was a pretty little bridesmaid. Mr. Herbert Hopper, brother of the groom, was best man, and Mr. Walter Flett, brother of the bride, Mr. Norman Smallpiece, Mr. S. L. Trees, and Mr. Walter Cooke, of Newark, were the ushers. During the signing of the register, Mrs. Chisholm of New York sang "O, Perfect Love." Mr. and Miss Flett received a large company after the wedding at their home, and all went very merrily, although much regret is felt that the bride is making her home across the line. Once again Canon Cody proposed the health of the bride, and it was honored with cheers and singing. Mrs. Hopper changed her bridal attire for a handsome black velvet ostume de voyage, and bade goodbye to her friends, first bestowing her beautiful bouquet upon her cherished friend, Miss Dalton, who lives vis-a-vis. A very beautiful lot of presents were given to this esteemed bride, who has many warm friends here. Like her mother before her (Mrs. Flett was Rhoda Forbes of Chippewa), Mrs. Hopper's qualities are not those most in display, but the she is associated. Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Willie Bright and their two stunning little sons from the Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Hopper spent their honeymoon in Quebec and Montreal, and will make their home in Troy, N.Y.

St. Andrew's College Cadet Corps dance is to be given on February 10 in the College.

The Hunt Polo Club dance was the smart event of

leave with their family at Sylvan Tower, Rosedale. The holiday dance given by Mr. Beardmore at Chud-

Mr. Tom and Mr. Maurice Plummer are spending their

vatory leading down to the billiard room underneath the ballroom, the recessed lounges in the dining room, which apartment was also given up to the dancers this year, much to their added comfort, the cosy corners everywhere, and the luxurious drawing room with jolly coal fires and easy chairs, and the sun parlor outside its open French windows, the flowers and the cheery welcome of the master and his niece, Miss Pearl Macdonald, who so gracefully acted hostess at her uncle's side, the fine music and the almost too perfect floor, the hospitable magic which caused supper to appear as if on the rubbing of a genii's lamp, and the atmosphere of intimate friendship and camaraderie which puts the crowning touch on the Chudleigh dances, all these things combine to make us each year vow that they are surely the best of the many well done and happy events of the season. Friday's dance was even better than that of last year, when Chudleigh was crowded a little, and no one seemed to have been prevented from attending the dance. The host, in his Master's pink, with black satin breeks and silk stockings, and Miss Macdonald in a sparkling jetted gown, received in the drawing room, the married guests being at once provided with their supper partners, the gentlemen being handed cards with their own and their partner's names thereon, and all losing no time in finding their way to the ballroom, where the music had called to the dance. Mr. and Mrs. Fisk had returned to Montreal, as many of Mrs. Fisk's old friends learned with disappointment, and owing to mourning for her brother, Lieutenant Gzowski, Mrs Fred Beardmore did not come up for the dance. Mr. Torrance Beardmore was in London, where his marriage to Miss Nivin took place this week. But Mrs. Walter Beardmore came in for a time, Mr. Alfred Beardmore and charming Miss Dorothy and her handsome young brother, Mr. Gordon Beardmore, and the happy young couple from Acton, Mr. and Mrs. Williams Beardmore, and Mr. Clement represented the family. Among the beauties who always love to take in this dance, Mrs. G. P. Magann looked a picture in palest blue, with deep hem of satin; Mrs. George Evans was lovely in reseda velvet, Miss Dorothy Skill wore white satin and gold trimming, Miss Gladys Murton was in white embroidered satin, Mrs. Cawthra Mulock, who was greeted on all sides with much pleasure, wore mauve veiled in chiffon, and Mrs. R. J. Christie was in black and silver, with a silver net on her dark hair. Miss Holmes, of Vancouver, who came with Miss Rosamond Boultbee, was a distinct belle in rich pink satin with gold, very chic in design and most becoming to the handsome stranger. Mrs. Herbert Cox was in pale blue shot with silver, and Miss Casey Wood wore a dainty white gown with touches of pink. Colonel and Mrs. Denison brought their pretty daughter, Claire, Mrs. Denison in delicate grey and Miss Denison with white with deep pink; Mrs. Coulson (nee Peters) looked very well in white satin and lace, touched with silver. Mrs. Scott Waldie (nee Kemp) and her lovely younger sister, Miss Hazel, were in black and gold and white satin; Mrs. Walter Barwick was in very pale grey, and her daughters, Mrs. Ewart Osborne and Mrs. Burton Holland, in pale mauve and emerald, respectively; Mrs. Allen Case looked very well in white satin, and Mrs. Van Straubenzee was in pale blue; Mrs. Cassels (Mollie Waldie) was lovely in white and pink, and Mrs. Aylesworth wore pale green. Colonel and Mrs. Victor Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Lally McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Osborne and some others came in late, and added much to the brightness of the party. Among the debutantes who enjoyed their first large dance at Chudleigh were Miss O'Brian of Glencreggan, Miss Olga Schwartz, Miss Massey, Miss Dor Wright, Miss Eleanor Gooderham of Alverthorpe Miss Phyllis Hellmuth, and Miss Carolyn Warren, of Red Gables. Miss Meta Gibson, in a dark blue gown lightened with gold, enjoyed the dance in her usual happy fashion when free from the burden of being assistant hostess; the Misses Mortimer Clark, Miss Eleanor Mackenzie, Miss Ina Matthews, Miss Edna Reid, the Misses Schoenberger Miss Vivien Boulton, Miss Yvonne Nordheimer, Miss Tate, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Smith and her sisters, Mrs. Bradney of Argentina and Miss Margaret Thomson; Mr. and Mrs. Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Hees, the little lady very pretty in white; Miss Patti Warren in white, Miss Edna Phippen in white and gold, Miss Mary Campbell, very daintily gowned; Miss Lois Duggan in white satin, Miss Braithwaite in white and silver, Miss Maud Weir in pink, Miss Dorothy Walker in white and green, Mr. and Miss LeMesurier, Mr. and Miss Marjorie Fellowes, Miss Mollie Maclean in turquoise satin, Mr. and Miss Delia Davies, the latter very pretty in white; the Misses Ed-wards and their guest, Miss Dunstan of Brantford; Miss Eleanor Mackenzie, the Misses Morrison, Miss Arnoldi, Mr. Stuart Greer, Colonel and Mrs. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Smith, Mrs. Vincent Greene, the Messrs Greene, Major Bickford, Mr. Jack Cawthra, Mr. and Mrs. Gwyn Francis, the latter very lovely in pink; Mr. Cox, Captain Austin Boddy, Mr. Tom Law, Mr. F. Mc-Carthy, Mr. Clifford Brown, Mr. Cronyn, Mr. Kingsford, Mr. Gillman, Mr. Boultbee, Mr. Finucane, Mr. Austin, Mr. Schwartz, Mr. Gatty, were a few of the guests. Although the usual joyous moment on the stroke of twelve, when the Master is wont to wish his guests a happy New Year, and song and cheering ensue, was not feature of this year's supper hour, owing to the change sterling ones which make the happiness of all with whom of date for the dance, there were many glasses raised, nods and smiles exchanged and good wishes whispered nevertheless. Altogether, it was a "perfectly good party."

> Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Northcote spent the holidays in Virginia, returning last week to town. Mr. Rex Northcote is in Torreno, Mexico, but vows that most of his heart is true to his native city, where he is very much

Monsieur Paul Balbaud begins a course of lectures on modern French literature next Wednesday at 10 o'clock sharp, in the Conservatory of Music lecture hall. lectures will be delivered in French. Monsieur Balbaud will demonstrate that despite the belief of the uninformed, most of the modern French literature is of a pure and leigh last Friday evening was, as was predicted last week, high class, worthy of most careful consideration.



Redferns Limited 282 Yonge St.

## Announce · January Reductions

The former prices will be materially cut, and this sale offers great inducements. In point of correctness of fashion and the genuine quality of Redfern offerings, we need say very little other than of the high class assortments you can always expect to find here. Regularly our prices are moderate, but during our January Clearance you will express surprise at the plainly marked price tickets.

\$35 IMPORTED NEW YORK SUITS FOR \$17.50. Individual Suits, 34-in. silk lined coats. Other lines, worth \$32.50, for \$16.50.

\$18.50 TO \$25 SUITS FOR \$9.75. Materials are Cheviots, Serges and Broadcloths.

IMPORTED SEPARATE COATS. A collection of particularly smart Coats in soft rough materials and rich mannish tweed effects, some with natural fur collars. These are Greatly Underpriced for January.

IMPORTED DRESSES. Many remarkable reductions in handsome Afternoon and Even-

#### THE CHOICEST SELECTION



Yonge St.

Bouquets for the Debutante DESIGNS, DECORATIONS.

#### A BEAUTY BRINGER

CAMPANA'S ITALIAN BALM is a gentle, pleasant skin tonic. Its frequent use keeps the pores in their natural condition, and the skin shows a healthy color and texture—good for all chaps and face irritations. ALL DRUGGISTS.

E. G. WEST & CO. TORONTO, ONTARIO





#### His Long Suit.

HE had written essays critical and digests analytical, his articles political were very widely read. He'd produced some tales of mystery, of ravel, love and history; his scientific treatises light o'er the land had shed. He wrote about photography, geography, stenography; he'd finished a biography of some distinguished man. His views upon geometry and mystic trigonometry were ev'ywhere declared to be on the progressive plan. His tracts on modern sciences, mechanical appliances, hydraulics, steam and railroads were indulgently received; his writing on morality were of superior quality-were publicly commended, if they weren't quite believed! His verses so poetical, abstruse and theoretical, delighted those who patronize the poets as a fad; but the manuscript he thought the best, the one that money brought the best-was just a simple, wisely worded, big newspaper ad.!—Newspaperdom.

Manners are the prerogative of middle age. Youth spends its time in finding those that old age has lest.

#### **ADDISON** DIDN'T KNOW

anything about the dermatologist's art over two hundred years ago when he wrote:

"As the term of life is short that of beauty is much shorter. The finest skin wrinkles in a few years and loses the strength of its colorling so soon that we have scarce time to admire it."

If he had these words wouldn't have been written.

#### Our Face Treatments

and the use of THE PRINCESS SKIN FOOD keeps the complexion perfect, remove and keep away wrinkles, restore a loose, faded and baggy skin, feed the tissues and make the soft, flabby muscles into good, firm flesh.

Our handsome new brochure mailed to any address. Consultation invited regarding any skin, scalp, hair or complexional trouble. 19 years of success.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, WARTS, etc., eradicated forever by our method of Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured.

HISCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

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Jan. 6.-Ball, King Edward Hotel, Toronto Hunt Polo Club. 7.—Tea, Mrs. Williamson, Metropolitan.

7.—First match, Officers' Baseball League, Armories. 9.—Debutantes' dance, Metropolitan, College Street. 10.—Tea, Mrs. Law, 504 Sherbourne Street.

11.-Ball, Mrs. Robins, King Edward Hotel. Concert, Margaret Eaton School, Benefit of Home for Incurable Children.

12.-Tea, Mrs. J. B. O'Brian, 7 Thornwood Road. 12.—Tea, Mrs. J. S. UBrian, / Inormwood Road.

12.—Tea, Mrs. Joseph Oliver, 598 Sherbourne Street.

14.—First Saturday lecture, Physics Building, on "Poetry in the School," by Principal Peterson, of McGill College, Montreal.

16.-Dance, Mrs. Copeland, Metropolitan, College Street. 17.-Dance, Mrs. Weston Brock, at McConkey's, for Miss

Frances Cotton's debut. 27.-Dance, Government House, 9 to 1 o'clock.

#### Social and Personal.

SENATOR and Mrs. Melvin Jones will entertain at dinner next Wednesday evening at Llawhaden.

Mrs. R. J. Copeland, 12 Walmer road, gave a small reception on Wednesday evening for her sister, Miss Gehi of New York, the guest of honor delighting the company with her singing of many beautiful selections from Gounod, Delibes, Brahms, Scarlotti, Lehmann and

In mentioning the engagement of Mr. Claude Bryan to Miss Furness last week, I made the error of calling her Helen, instead of her proper name, Annette, confusing her with another lady of the same surname. Miss Annette Furness, whom our clever Toronto man is to the organ, the company had the great pleasure of listening marry shortly, is a niece of Lord and Lady Furness, of to Miss Eilleen Millett's beautiful singing of several fine 23 Upper Brook street, London, and of Grantley Hall, songs, Dr. Torrington playing for her. Mrs. Harry Torpington Verliching Mrs. Clevits Participated Mrs. Torrington (Madra Princhard) societed Mrs. Torrington (Madra Princhard) so Ripon, Yorkshire. Mr. Claude Bryan is now in Indian rington (Madge Pritchard) assisted Mrs. Torrington in

There was a jolly time at the Lambton Club on New Year's Eve, and a good many went out to enjoy it.

There was a much finer turnout of people on New Year's Eve to listen to Ellen Terry's delightful talk on the women of Shakespeare than anyone expected to see en such an unpropitious night, Saturday, inclement and the eve of the New Year. The centre block of Massey Hall was filled both in gallery and ground floor. Miss Eilen Terry was a stately and gracious figure in soft grey chiffon and cachemire draperies, her simply arranged grey hair fastened with a number of large coral hairpins, and her quite unadorned costume falling in the perfect lines only achieved by a true artist. She carried a sheaf of Enchantress carnations as she entered. The lecturer was evidently suffering from a touch of "flue," and after the first ten minutes the beautiful quality of her voice was somewhat impaired. But even so, it was a delight to listen to her, to hear the authority in her tones and catch her fine meaning. "Good night, sweet ladies," she quoted as she lifted the curtain which shut her from our sight. "Good night" had the wistfulness of "Goodbye" as the great actress slowly repeated it.

Mrs. Worts Smart, formerly Eola Lennox, gave twin teas on Tuesday and Wednesday in her fascinating dainty home, 48 Chesnut Park, which she has named "Lenn-Wurtz," a conglomeration of her own and her husband's names. The little hostess wore a dark blue ninon dress, and received in the hall, the living room with its dark beams and cosy hearth-place being bright with Beauty roses and daffodils. A bronze statuette in the hall stood in a thicket of golden daffodils and blood red tulips, and the lovely effect was commented on by a guest thus: "Only Eola would have thought of it." In the dining room a radiant tea table was centered with a large gold basket brimming with red carnations and set in swathings of gold tissue and tulle. The girls in waiting were Miss Edna Cosby, Miss Maida Maclachlan, Miss Macdonald of Montreal, and Miss Gertrude Bousch. They looked very charming in their white frocks. Mrs. Lennox, Miss Mabel Lennox and Mrs. Howard Irish also assisted at the tea on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hees, who have been at the St. Regis, New York, for the past six weeks, came to Toronto last week and are at the King Edward until February, when they leave for Florida and the West Wood, or R. Y. Cory, secretary, No. 5 Deer Park cres-They have been quietly entertained, en famille, cent. by Mr. Hees' children, Mrs. Haas, Mrs. Alan Sullivan, and Mr. Harris Hees. The bride is a very handsome woman, bright and well read to a marked degree. In her former home she was the centre of the devotions of brothers and many friends.

King Edward, where she and her husband reside.

Mrs. Henry Williamson (Frances street) is giving a tea at the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms in College street, this afternoon at half-past four, for her niece and namesake, Miss Frances Gardiner, who made her debut last year here, but whom Mrs. Williamson was debarred by severe illness from presenting to her friends at the usual tea. Miss Gardiner's name appears on the invitations, and she will receive with her aunt this afternoon.

Lord and Lady Salisbury, and Lady Winifred Gore, Lady Salisbury's sister, are spending a few weeks in Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ritchie, of Montreal, spent the holidays with relatives in Davenport road.

Several not out dances have been postponed on account of illness, the latest being a much anticipated dance at the Prince George which Mrs. Thompson was arranging for the friends of her children,

Lady Mann gave a New Year dinner and dance at Fallingbrook, Monday night, when the always jolly gathering was extra surcharged with joy over the honor to the host of that splendid home. From the humblest of her friends (for Lady Mann has devoted friends in unexpected quarters) to the most exalted, all send heartiest congratulations to a woman so simple and sincere in all her ways that no title could fail to sit easily upon her. Like another new "ladyship," the mistress of Benvenuto, who is of the same unaffected and womanly type, she will wear her title as she wears her gowns, comfortably and with-

Metcalfe, of Minneapolis, took place at the home of the bride's father in Admiral road, on Monday evening, Dec. 26, at eight o'clock, in the presence of the immediate relatives. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. I. Tovell and the wedding march was played by Mrs. T. Harry Jones of Brantford, with a violin obligato by Miss Marjorie Jones. The bride, who was given away by her father, was most becomingly gowned in white satin and point lace with tulle veil and orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white roses. Miss Wilma Jones, of Brantford, cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid in pale pink and carried pink roses. Mr. Harold Jones was best man. Mrs. Charles S. Jones wore champagne satin and violets, and Miss Gertrude Jones, the bride's young sister, wore white muslin. After supper, Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe left for their new home in Minneapolis. The bride's goingaway gown was of castor cloth with velvet toque and mink furs.

Greetings from Monsieur Mercier, the great Canadian tenor, to several friends here assure them that he still keeps memories of Toronto while he adds to his successes

Miss Raphael is visiting her sister, Mrs. Tom Wood, who has had her fine home in Bloor street east put in order after her long trip abroad.

Mrs. Beaty, 61 Crescent road, is at home every Tuesday this month.

Mrs. Torrington, before leaving for a vacation at Lakewood, gave a very successful tea on Friday of last week at the College of Music in Pembroke street, when the suite of rooms and fine concert hall were thrown open to several hundred guests. In addition to the music of



LADY ALLAN IN THE TATLER. A recent picture of Lady Montagu Allan, of Montreal, which appeared in the English Illustrated weekly, The Tatler.

receiving, and looked very attractive in black lace over white with a white osprey in her pretty coiffure.

The annual dance of the Toronto Amateur Athletic Club will take place at McConkey's on Thursday, January 19, at eight thirty p.m., the patronesses being Mrs. D. B. Macdonald, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham and Mrs. Alfred Denison. Tickets may be obtained from the following members of the committee: R. M. Harcourt, F. A. Reid, D. Burkart, R. Humphreys, Irvine Ardagh, Dr. W. G.

Kenny Kirk, in St. Andrews, N.B.

I see a report that the date of the marriage of Miss With Jack Frost in Switzerland Mrs. P. A. McCallum gave a tea on Thursday at the Grace Mackenzie, youngest daughter of Sir William Mackenzie, and Count Jacques de Lesseps has been changed from January 24 to January 31. The young people were going to Egypt for their honeymoon, at that time. Sir William and Lady Mackenzie and the latter's sister left for a flying trip to Winnipeg at mid week, and will be back early next week to start for London. Nothing had been finally decided as to the time and place of the wedding at the hour of this column going to press. Mrs. Williams Beardmore and Mr. Joe Mackenzie, of Winnipeg, will go over with their parents to London for the

> bride on Wednesday evening, Dec. 28, Rev. Canon Cody officiating. This was the last of a trio of weddings celebrated by the Canon on that day. The house was elaborately decorated with lilies, roses and smilax for the happy event, and an orchestra played the bridal and other music. The bride wore crepe de chine and lace, with veil and orange blossoms, and carried a round bouquet of lily of the valley and ferns. Mr. Sale brought in the bride and gave her away. Miss Editha Spohn, of Penetang, was bridesmaid, and little Minna Sale, niece of the bride, was being also well patronized. The ice, like a crystal floor, flower-girl. Mr. Hugh Stewart, the groom's brother, was reflects the stanes and the colored chalk used to mark best man. After the wedding a reception and dejeuner the rings upon the ice, followed, and Mr. and Mrs. Stewart left for the wedding
>
> The rinks are set in trip, the bride travelling in brown tailored tweed, velvet toque and sables. Mrs. Sale gave a dance for the young folks after the wedding.

delightful affair, every arrangement being well carried The marriage of Miss Edna Stephanie Jones, daughter out. The dining room was given up to the dancers, and in it.

of Lieut.-Col. Charles S. Jones, and grand-daughter of supper was served in the concert hall downstairs, which, the late Judge Jones, of Brantford, to Mr. Harry James as well as the passage and stair leading to it, was embowered in Christmas green. A very gay company, including a party from Toronto, enjoyed this dance to the

> Miss Helen Davidson, of Peterboro, is the guest of Miss Mabel Lennox, Sherbourne street.

> A particularly nice little dance was on at Rathnelly on Wednesday, at which Mr. Stanley Kerr was host.

> Lady Mann was tea hostess at the New Galleries, where the foreign picture exhibition opened last Wed-

the South to-morrow for a stay of some weeks.

Many kind thoughts and good wishes went to Mr. W. Greening on Wednesday when his marriage was taking place in Kansas City to Miss Cornelia Thacker.

Mrs. and Miss Kingsmill are to spend some time in Ottawa, guests of Admiral Charles Kingsmill.

nursery have originated a novel enterprise to augment their funds. They are giving suppers after the concerts of the Mendelssohn Choir in the new Heintzman building, and tables are being reserved by those appreciating a nice cosy snack after a long concert. Mrs. and Miss Burton, Miss Ethel Baldwin, and Miss Mollie Plummer a suitable position overnight. On the tray two biscuits, may be applied to for tables.

Hill last Saturday afternoon, in honor of her daughter Hilda's coming out, was one of the social events of the holiday season in Berlin. The charming debutante received with her mother in the drawing room. She looked pretty and girlish in a white satin gown with tunic of net with fringe of pearls, and carried a bouquet of lily of the valley and roses. Many other exquisite flowers, the offerings of her friends, were in the drawing room, which, with the music room, were beautifully decorated with fragrant flowers and trailing smilax, while the spacious dining room was bright with Christmas decorations, and dreamy music by an orchestra floated in from the adjoining library. The tea table was tastefully arranged with scarlet carnations and white narcissi and many dainty confections. Those who assisted were Mrs. Hartman Krug, Mrs. H. G. Lackner, Mrs. George C. H. Lang, Mrs. John Lang, Mrs. Harry McKellar, Mrs. Oscar Rumpel, Mrs. Walter Rumpel, Miss Jean Forsyth, Miss Gies, Miss Emma Hoffman, Miss Elva Krug, Miss Eileen Lang, Miss Clare, Miss Minnie Clare, of Preston; Miss Carry, St. Thomas; Miss Lyon, Guelph; Miss Louis, Orangeville; and Miss Milne, of Sarnia. Mrs. Rumpel also gave a successful and delightful dance for her daughter's young friends on Monday evening, when a number of out oftown guests attended.

Invitations are out for the Harbord Graduates' Asso ciation dance for Friday evening, January 27. The patronesses are Mrs. H. B. Spotton, Mrs. E. W. Hagarty, Mrs. J. S. Carstairs, Miss G. Lawlor, Miss E. N. Balmer, and Miss B. Ketcheson.

Mrs. John A. McEvoy, 36 Roxborough street east, will receive for the first time in her new home, Tuesday, January 10, and not again this season.

Mrs. William A. McNabb (Miss Gertrude M. Lewis) will hold her postnuptial reception at her home, suite 11. Willard Apartments, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., from

Ten Southern States will erect monuments in bronze or marble to the women of the Confederacy who sacrificed so much to sustain the cause. All these monuments will be replicas of the original design by Miss Belle Kinney a young woman of twenty-three, who may take especial pride in the fact that she has been awarded the largest contract for sculpture work ever given to a woman. Miss Kinney was born in Nashville, Tennessee, the daughter of a Confederate soldier, and her art education was gained entirely in the United States, principally at the Art Institute in Chicago.

Miss Annabel Sharp, society reporter on the Cleve land Leader, recently walked the fifty miles required of army and navy officers in two days, instead of the three days given the officers of the two services, and she did it Miss Adele Boulton is on a visit to her cousin, Mrs. in only a few minutes more time than did the two officers light feet.—Neitsche. attached to the naval recruiting station in Cleveland.

(Continued from page 25.)

very anxious to have the former date, as they purpose of the various styles and of becoming skilled in the art of coming to a quick halt without jarring himself, or of progressing onward with graceful and easy movement. Practice is the only prescription for success.

When he has become sufficiently expert the whole country and part of the air are his. He will forget his early embarrassments for he can now command the most remote sports where nature amazes. And then the skijumper's delight! The jumper may take his flier where gaping crowds congregate to witness his feat. There is a warning shout from an official, giving the signal at the The marriage of Miss Marion Sale, daughter of Mr. take-off, and, simultaneously a blue-clad figure flashes Julian Sale, Binscarth road, Rosedale, and Professor athwart the view. With arms outspread and swinging Norman Hamilton Stewart, of Bucknell University, wind mill fashion, the jumper launches out into space Lewisburg, Pa., took place at the paternal residence of the and bears himself along, landing a long way down the steep incline, the ski striking the snow with a thud. At the bottom of the hill the jumber, still travelling at immense speed, will either come to a dead stop, with a swing or glide on for a distance, and end with a turn that is not easily acquired. Many ski jumpers can clear eighty feet, while fifty feet is quite a meritorious performance

Curling, Scotia's ancient and royal game, is now naturalized in Switzerland, where it can be played daily all winter. It has become one of the fine arts of the ice,

The rinks are set in such gorgeous, glittering surroundings, and amid such cloudless sunshine, that they appeal forcibly to Scotia's brigades, who have journeyed here to the great curling rinks where the International

Bonspiels have been held.

Bandy, or ice hockey, has become a first-class sport Miss Viola Chaplin has been in town with her aunt,
Miss Chaplin, St. Joseph street. The dance given in the and is played by both men and women. Team work Welland, St. Catharines, by her parents last week was a counts in the game. Bandy is a strenuous sport and the spectators quickly learn the game and take great interest

Arnold Bennett on Indolence.

HE following sentence is in Arnold Bennett's "How

to Live on 24 Hours a Day": In the majority of instances he (the typical man) does not precisely feel a passion for his business; at best he does not dislike it. He begins his business functions with some reluctance, as late as he can, and he ends them with joy, as early as he can. And his engines, while he is engaged in his business, are seldom at their full "h.p."

It excited so much protest, however, that the author has come out with a "brand-new" preface, dedicated to that minority of people "who throw themselves with passion and gusto into their gaily business task."

You tell me flatly that you are too tired to do anything outside your programme at night. In reply to which I tell you flatly that if your ordinary day's work is thus exhausting, then the balance of your life is wrong and must be adjusted. . . . What, then, is to be done? . Briefly, get up earlier in the morning. . I am convinced that most people sleep as long as they do because they are at a loss for any other diversion. I have consulted a doctor on this point. . . . He is a curt man, and his answer was curt: "Most people steep themselves stupid."

Rise an hour, an hour and a half, or even two hours The ladies interested in the West End Creche and day earlier; and-if you must-retire earlier when you can. In the matter of exceeding programmes, you will accomplish as much in one morning hour as in two evening hours. "But," you say, "I couldn't begin without some food and servants." . . . Instruct the fellow-creature, whoever she may be, at night. Tell her to put a tray in a cup and saucer, a box of matches, and a spirit lamp; on the lamp, the saucepan; on the saucepan, the lid-but The reception held by Mrs. George Rumpel at Forest turned the wrong way up; on the reversed lid, the small teapot, containing a minute quantity of tea leaves. You will then have to strike a match-that is all. In three more minutes the water boils, and you pour it into the teapot (which is already warn). In three more min-utes the tea is infused. You can begin your day while drinking it. These details may seem trivial to the foolish, but to the thoughtful they will not seem trivial. The proper, wise balancing of one's whole life may depend upon the reasibility of a cup of tea at an unusual hour.

#### Rights of Woman.

The rights of women, what are they? The right to labor, love, and pray; The right to weep with those that weep The right to wake when others sleep.

The right to dry the falling tear, The right to quell the rising fear; The right to smooth the brow of care, And whisper comfort in despair.

The right to watch the parting breath, To scorne and cheer the bed of death; The right when earthy hopes all fall To point to that within the veil.

The right the wanderer to reclaim, And win the lost from paths of shame; The right to comfort and to bless The widow and the fatherless,

The right the little ones to guide In simple faith to Him who died; With earnest love and gentle praise To bless and cheer their youthful days.

The right the intellect to train, And guide the soul to noble aim; Teach it to rise above earth's toys, And wing its flights to heavenly joys.

The right to live for those we love, The right to die, that love to prove; The right to brighten earthly homes With pleasant smiles and gentle tones.

Are these thy rights? Then use them well; The holy influence none can tell. If these are thine, why ask for more? Thou hast enough to answer for.

Are these thy rights? Then murmur not That woman's mission is thy lot; Improve the talents God has given; Life's duties done-thy rest in Heaven.



Copyright, Underwood & Underwood, New York. THE MOCKING PROPHECY ON THE FACE OF THE NOTRE DAME GARGOYLE IS AGAIN VINDICATED.

The recent floods which the French capital has suf-The recent floods which the French capital has suffered; its political unrest; its current epidemi: cf crime and its birth rate that is less than its death rate, are among the things that seem to be reflected in the contemplation that is pictured on the face of this one of the gargoyles of the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Students of French history need not be reminded of the scenes of anarchy, blood and horror that the creature has witnessed in the past. Somehow or other, the crueity and cynicism of the carven demon seem to suggest certain phases of the life of the city over which it peers and gloats.



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Jan. 4—Sagomo Club, Dance; 6—Parkdale Young People's, Dance; 7—Sunnyside S. Club, Dance; 9—Indians Club, Dance; 10—Onweglide Club, Dance; 12—Busy Bee Club, At Home; 13—Parkdale Canoe Club, Dance.



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The Rebt. Simpson Go., Limited



EVENING conflures are generally very simple, and the hair is loosely arranged, but kept trim by one of those wide Oriental bands, or completely snugged under a dainty gold, silver or pearl net. At a smart dance last week, a fascinating brunette whose gowns and ornaments are so original and so becoming as to drive her rivals to despair, appeared in a cap of very beautiful lace, under which almost all of her soft dusky hair was hidden,

At a luncheon on the same day, a very fair blonde wore a Persian panne turban edged with a border of long black fur, which came down so far on her head as to hide her golden locks, and, at a little distance, was apt to be mistaken for her hair. The transformation wrought puzzled her friends, until they secured a closer view. Never have hats been so diverse, everyone is sure of being suited, for the sizes, shapes, and color are legion.

THE combining of contrasting furs in a single set continues to be one of the fads. A sumptuous threepiece set has the muff made up of two fox skins, one black and the other blue. And the head of the black skin falls from one side over the back and handsome brush of the white skin on the front of the muff. Caracul and skunk made a modish blend in some of the scarfs and muffs. A long shapely scarf has the centre of the flat fur and the edge of the long haired kind. All the scarfs of the day are flat and supple as they can be made and the muffs are huge and flat. The animal muffs prevalent last year have given way largely to shaped affairs in which the skins are so often as then left in their natural shape. Taupe, a comparatively inexpensive fur, if the term inexpensive may be applied even distantly to any fur this year, is often combined with ermine in the long soft scarfs that cover the shoulders and the arms to the elbows and extend in stole ends nearly to the hem of the skirt. Muffs of such sets are whimsical in shape very often, and since a whimsy is usually confined to a single model it is difficult o describe the odd fancies. A square edged all around ith ermine and folded in a sort of envelope shape with the ends open was seen in a smart set,

THIS boot made its appearance at Trouville in July and I was worn there by the smart American and French women, who adopted without comment the moderately narrow skirt made of striped black and grey serge and velveteen. As the autumn began the grey top on the shoe changed often to a top that was made from the cloth of the gown. If the latter was striped then the upper of the shoe matched the foundation color of the gown. There is nothing new about this. It was done before, and it will be done again; but the point of particular interest is that it is done now. These grey uppers had their rival during the early autumn, when slate grey stockings were worn with black patent leather pumps. The latter have slightly lower heels than were worn last year, as the exaggerated Spanish heel has gone out of fashion. It was all very well as a novelty, but when a great number of girls and women began wearing it on suede and velvet slippers in the street it became too conspicuous for women who had good taste. The pump of this winter has a slightly round ed toe and a flat ribbon bow. It almost exactly resembles the pump that a man wears in the evening. Women have taken up so many fashions from men in the last few years that this one is merely one of a long list. We have the coat and skirt without trimming, the mannish revers and cuffless sleeves, the trouser-like skirt, the Alpine hat, the plaited shirt, the turnover collar, the silk cravat, link cuff buttons and leather belts.

W HITE beads are a feature of the season's afternoon and evening toilets. Sometimes we see gold or silver beads; but the white are more distinguished and shine out better from the dark background-as a matter of course all dresses are dark, the effect gained by the use of so much black mousseline. Dresses veiled with mous-



by Underwood & Underwood, New York A WEDDING VEIL FOR A NEW YEAR'S BRIDE.

This exquisite wedding veil is over sixty years old, and until recently was the property of an English Countess. It was one of the first to be made of the famous Carrick-na-Cross lace, whose pattern and weave suggest frost-tracery on a window pane. The veil cost \$2,000 and is said to be an absolutely perfect specimen of its weave. Its late owner disposed of it on the understanding that under no condition was it to be sold in America. But fashionable modistes will, without doubt, endeaver to duplicate it.

seline, for instance, have a guimpe of white beads or little touch to represent lace somewhere on the skirt.

I have recently seen an entire robe of this beaded work done on black mousseline, and while the effect was beautiful and clung to the figure admirably, showing off each curve, such a dress is soon wearied of. Its very sumptuousness would spoil it for many women. The dress in question has no other trimming save grapes made of gold silk, put on in a bunch over the bust. Such a robe would have been superb worn with emeralds or colored jewels, for the white and black of the gold would have been enhanced, and also the touch of dead gold on the corsage. Fine zibeline with a surface so sleek and silky that it is like satin-faced cloth is being made into new afternoon



tograph, 1910, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

A FASHIONABLE HAT THAT WILL BE SEEN AFTER THE HOLIDAYS ON THE ESPLANADE, PALM BEACH, FLA.

This dainty and effective creation is made of folded white net. It has a very wide brim and a moderate crown. The edging of the under-brim is of black velvet ribbon, put on in ripples. The outside brim is of Irish point lace, expressly designed for the hat-shape. An entire Bird-of-Paradise covers the greater portion of the crown, its head in front, wings extremely right and left. The hat has been designed for wear this season at Palm Beach, Fla.

dresses. No doubt this suggestion has come from those not willing to put on summer clothes of mousseline in biting cold weather. The zibeline makes up beautifully, far more so than one would think after having trained the eye to soft and flou effects. It seems to cling to the figure and has enough body without having to call in the assistance of anything else.

UFFS are so huge that a robe is hardly necessary in the vehicle that carries milady about. Many of them are big enough to cover the lap completely and hang over the ends. But these are extreme. At its best, however, it takes a good deal of material to make modish muff. Fortunate it is for persons who have to look out for the pennies that combinations with other materials are in order. For a dressy evening toilet a muff made of brocade that has seen service in an evening gown, veiled with chiffon and edged with fur, makes a thing of style. And if there is not enough fur for the scarf a little stock collar with centre part of the brocade and edges of make a bag for the opera glasses and vanity outfit. And a scarf and muff may be made without a touch of fur One seen the other evening was carried by a tall, grace ful woman who wore a quaint little frilled lace over her coiffure. The scarf and the centre part of the muff were of white satin veiled with black chiffon and edged all around with black satin. In the centre of the muff and at each end of the scarf there was a flower-shaped motive made of the satin. Over a white net gown the scarf set was most becoming.

A TOUCH of hand embroidery does much for little folks' frocks, and hand-run tucks in filmy dresses add a daintiness that the machine cannot achieve. Some of the dainty dresses for the littlest children are made with tunic suggestions, bands of embroidery outlining panel fronts and side overdress effects. Plaits or gathers usually give fulness at the bottom below such bands. The kimono sleeve is the thing for the youngsters as well as for their elders. Openwork embroidery and lace over ribbon sashes are one of the fancies for the daintiest little party getups. The openwork embroidery continues to be general favorite in all lingerie models for young people. In coats for the smallest members of the family the Empire and military styles are being played upon with a good deal of success. The high collar of the military coat and its elbow-length cape make it an excellent protection for the cold weather, which will be here in the natural order of things in a few weeks at the most. And the Empire coats have short-waisted body parts, with the skirt parts fulled on in one way or another. Little high flat turnover collars are used with such coats. A touch of fur at the neck and wrist is as good for the children as for their elders this season, and the woman with old furs will find use for bits in such ways. Little freeks are being trimmed with fur, too,

Girls' party frocks, one is forced to believe, are the most picturesque models of the kind that have appeared for many a long day. There is an absence of the rather flat simplicity which is too apt usually to characterize such dresses, and more than a hint is evident of the pieturesque touches borrowed from the same sources that grown-up fashions are following.

MURRAY-KAY, Limited



## Murray's January White Goods Sale : ∷

#### Lingerie

Limitations of space preclude any attempt to do justice to this feature of our January White Goods Sale. To a very wide circle of ladies it

is sufficient to announce that we are fully prepared with large assortments of white undergarments to meet the most exacting requirements, and that our January Sale prices are very low indeed.

For the benefit of ladies who are not acquainted, through happy personal experience, with the exquisite lingerie for which "Murrays" have long been famous, we would point out that in very large part these goods are made here on the premises in our own workrooms, under the

careful personal supervision of trained designers, who by frequent visits to Paris, Vienna and New York, keep in close touch with the changing fashions of the year.

The uniformly reasonable prices at which we sell fine underwear are made possible by the fact that we are the producers, and there is only one profit between our first cost and the pur-

During our January Sale that always reasonable profit is much curtailed.

Particulars of the various lines featured in our stock during this sale will appear in future issues of this paper. To-day we have space for a few items only to illustrate the remarkable values offered during January.

#### Princess Slips

Princess Slips, in nainsook or 

S3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50
Combinations in the Princess style; close fitting corset cover and short skirt, lace trimmed.

\$2.50 to \$7.50
Combination of drawers and corset cover, or drawers, knee skirt and corset cover. All prices from

\$3.50

#### Nightgowns

(Our Own Manufacture.)

\$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00 and up to \$12.00.

Our Nightgown designs for 1911 are charming in the extreme, and present a wide choice in cut, make and trimming. In cut, make and trimming.

In producing the entire range of these garments we use only two qualities of nainsook. In the cheaper lines, priced from \$1.25 to \$3.00, the material is of a beautiful soft, durable quality. In the higher priced garments the nainsook differs only in being of a finer and more delicate make.

In every price we have all sizes, and in most numbers we show both high and low neck gowns.

#### Imported Nightgowns

\$3.50 to \$25.00.

A special new shipment of gowns from Paris has opportunely arrived in time for the opening of our White Goods Sale. These garments are all hand-sewn and in the higher priced ones the lace also is hand-made.

Ladies engaged in the pre-paration of their trousseaux are specially invited to see these beautiful importations.

#### White Underskirts

Lengths 36 in., 38 in., 40 in.,

#### **Drawers**

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(W. A. MURRAY & CO., Limited)

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seasons

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Ask your Chemist for it, and accept
no substitute.

It entirely removes ROUGHNESS, RED-MESS, IRRITATION, CHAPS, etc. invaluable for preserving the skin and complexion from the effects of the frost, Cold Winds and Bard Water.

TB

TB

OBODY likes stale bread. Most housewives know this, and even that old standby, bread pudding, cannot consume all the left-over bread of the ordinary household. There is a peculiar property in the ingredients of

#### Tomlin's Bread

that keeps it from getting stale as quickly as some breads you've been used to. Think of the economy and satisfaction this means! Naturally it doesn't crumble when sliced or lump off when buttered.

Why not ask the driver to call and leave a trial loaf-now-to-day?

H. C. TOMLIN, Manufacturer 420 Bathurst St., Toronto

Phone College 3561

TB

POOR QUALITY ORIGINAL

Mrs. Poys · Her Say

ANUARY 7, 19

HAVE often notice not appreciate M haps, they ought, Moulder in M.A.F of my acquainta erring to the worth Once I as nan friend why m band included) ha thy to Mrs. Poys interesting, and it that Mrs. Poyse wn" on the men, relli is to-day. Ho there is more than sense in the saying as, for instance, riage: "It's all ve eady-made rich m pen he'll be a readyno use filling your ney if you've got ner. It'll do you spring-cart o' you a soft to drive y you over into the I'd never marry no brains, for wh oman having bra

he's tackled to a 's a-laughing at? dress herself fine donkey." does happen som er is "down" on opinion of poo insight, and wa 's no better that strut about on the tail when the sun si' the parish wa ing seems to give inside.' Then ag gells in the hou the strength. heir work. It's li at three fires; a ed one, another's hboring farmer's ed her displeasur expressed herself "What's it wyne's wife like g, wi' no more l row. She'd take train her lard wi as the scratchir seen enough of niver take a ser again—all you'd niver know whether it was M wash draggin' or k; and as for he enough it rose

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ser declared ar en she said, "I k sense, but if yo ig because it's n go far i' this li 's ready-made llow the thicken alone." WI d her say out" to rne, she excus "Yes, I know had my say or easier for 't all pleasure i' livin ed up for ever mind out by th el. I shan't re ink, if I live to I ire; and there's it seems as if th here are th' on oted i' th' other But if Mrs. Poy men, it canno tle Massey is e women, and w aking of D olmaster declar

come to make f ners enough abo . Poyser takes alf of her own answered. "C some folks tal enough to co ey can see thre v can. Perhap y can see a le on't." "Ah," ly, "the women and can tell

ngs, I dare say

the women-thi

they're quick en rights of a stor oughts are before nself." And M

mostly so slo

#### Mrs. Poyser and · Her Sayings

HAVE often noticed that men do not appreciate Mrs. Poyser as, haps, they ought, writes Priscilla Moulder in M.A.P. Indeed, one of my acquaintance is fond of erring to the worthy lady as "that cat." Once I asked a married man friend why men (her own band included) had such an anthy to Mrs. Poyser. Her reply interesting, and it was to the efthat Mrs. Poyser was always wn" on the men, just as Marie relli is to-day. However that may there is more than a grain of comsense in the sayings of Mrs. Poyas, for instance, her views on rriage: "It's all very fine having eady-made rich man, but it may pen he'll be a ready-made fool, and no use filling your pocket full of ney if you've got a hole in the ner. It'll do you no good to sit spring-cart o' your own if you've a soft to drive you; he'll soon you over into the ditch. I allays I'd never marry a man as had no brains, for where's the use of voman having brains of her own he's tackled to a geck as every-'s a-laughing at? She might as dress herself fine to sit back'ards a donkey."

does happen sometimes that Mrs. ser is "down" on her own sex. opinion of poor Hetty showed insight, and was well founded: 's no better than a peacock, as strut about on the wall and spread ail when the sun shone if all the si' the parish was dying; there's ing seems to give her a turn i' inside.' Then again: "Wi' them gells in the house I'd need have the strength, to keep 'em up neir work. It's like having roastat three fires; as soon as you've ed one, another's burnin'." hboring farmer's wife had ined her displeasure, and Mrs. Poyexpressed herself in characteristic e: "What's it sinnify what owyne's wife likes? A poor soft g, wi' no more headpiece nor a train her lard wi', and then wonas the scratchins run through. you'd niver know, when you went wash draggin' on to th' end o' the k; and as for her cheese, I know enough it rose like a loaf in a

nk he's welly like a cock as thinks And of how many of our e friends do we hold the view that thing to say again' him on'y it was pity he couldna be hatched o'er in, an' hatched different?" Mrs. ser declared an everyday truth low the thickenin' or else let the tion being practically the had my say out, and I shall be New Guinea, and Central Africa.
easier for 't all my life. There's Dolls are perfect reproductions in r mind out by the sly, like a leaky also as regards costume rel. I shan't repent saying what

inted i' th' other world."

say the fault was i' their boots."

come to make five if she cries and fashion. hers enough about it." Naturally, s. Poyser takes up the cudgels on ealf of her own sex: "Ay, ay!" answered. "One 'ud think, an' some folks talk, as the men war' mostly so slow, their thoughts Philippe, himself a novelist, who des-

ing-top while a man's getting's tongue on't. It's your dead chicks take the longest hatchin'. Howiver, I'm not denyin' the women are foolish; God Almighty made 'em to match the Philippe died when still a young water and boil slowly for two hours. The wordy war goes on, and man. men." Mrs. Poyser ends by saying, "I know Mirbeau has now taken up the what the men like—a poor soft, as seamstress-novelist, and her novel A licious for sandwiches, or always original and never dull. Just novel, which is just the plain, pamust be born i' the rotten cheese to own life, she never says too much. like it, I reckon," and "If the chaff- To tell a really unvarnished tale is, as cutter had the making of us, we every writer knows, the most difficult should all be straw."

#### Dolls.

of all nations. Its first use was for de Maupassant. It is said that the

overrun 'em, an' they can only catch cribed the life of the poor with much is from the same 'em by the tail. I can count a stocking-top while a man's getting's tongue vised her, above all, not to try to root for an hour and then grate it.

Mirbeau has now taken up the task of all. If no one has pruned her sured that no one has touched her THE doll has been used in the Marguerite Audoux is all unconsing a couple of years or so ago they symbolical and ceremonial rises closely a successful divided of the beans first came out with the coat-MS. beyond correcting the spellingsymbolical and ceremonial rites ciously a successful disciple of Guy at once became so popular that the worship or incantation, not for ju- Academy of Ten, founded by Ed-

ready, an' when he outs wi' his speech learn style, but to go on writing as Slice eight pounds of pears and cut at last, there's little broth to be made she had before. He took her MS. to the rind from one lemon in chips.

'ud simper at 'em like the pictur' o' has just been issued, with an enthus- used in the usual way, comes from the sun, whether they did right or iastic preface by him. I have just the north: Mix a cupful and a half wrong, an' say thank you for a kick, read the book and am amazed by its of sour milk, half a cupful of Porto an' pretend she didna know which literary finish. Every one who has Rico molasses, a teaspoonful of soda. end she stood uppermost till her hus- ever read the writing of beginners a teaspoonful of salt, a cupful and band told her. That's what a man knows that their overwhelming fault three-quarters of graham flour and wants in a wife, mostly; he wants is to say too much. To say just a cupful of white flour into a smooth to make sure o' one fool as 'ull tell enough is probably the height of art. dough. Then add a cupful of Enghim he's wise." At any rate, if Mrs. Marguerite Audoux, the illiterate lish walnut meats broken fine, and Poyser is "down" on the men, she is seamstress, almost reaches it. In her erate oven. Use a loaf-shaped pan. two more quotations: "A maggot thetic and often tragic account of her Flour the nuts with a little of the white flour.

CHOCOLATE covered coffee beans, one of the specialties of novel-and we are all positively as- a French confectioner, are not so widely known as they deserve. When the beans first came out with the coat price was raised to subdue the fervor of the public. The beans are so small that they entail a great deal of work to prepare. But that they are toothsome no one who has ever tasted them denies. They belong especially among the after-dinner confections.

HOR delicious almond cookies make a paste of half a pound of butter, a quarter of a pound of sugar, half a pound of sifted flour and an egg. Mix the paste well with the hands and stand the bowl containing it on the ice for two hours Then roll out and cut in small cakes and put in a large shallow baking pan that has been sprinkled with flour. Brush the tops of the cookies with beaten egg and then sprinkle each with chopped almonds mixed with sugar. A cupful of almonds will be needed and a little sugar should be mixed with them after they are chop-

T O make Brownies, mix a cupful of sugar, half a cupful of butter, half a cupful of flour and two eggs. Have two squares of chocolate melted and add with a teaspoonful of vanilla and a saltspoonful of salt. Stir in a cupful of broken nut meats and spread the mixture thin in shallow cake tins. Bake in a moderate ORNSTARCH pudding—the low cake tins. Bake in a moderate oven and cut in small squares while

Newspapers in England had not the right to criticize the policy of the jelly making a ring around each or ter, the first editor of the London Times, had to serve a year's imprisonment for censuring the Duke of York That was more than 100 years after Milton, in the "Areopagitica," stated in unanswerable fashion the reasons for freedom of speech

> If it were not for their garments we should neither fear death nor love



The Candidate: You're sure he's voted? The Chauffeur: Yessir; I see 'im come out. The Candidate: Right! Get on, then.

-The Sketch.

row. She'd take a big cullender venile amusement. In certain coun- mond de Goncourt, thinks of awardtries the transition from the symbol ing her its annual prize.—Paris corto the child's toy was direct, as in respondence. London Telegraph. seen enough of her to know as the case of the dolls of the Moqui niver take a servant from her Indians. These, after playing their again-all hugger-mugger- part in the religious ceremonies, were given to the children. In the Island whether it was Monday or Friday, of Malta children's dolls always represented different saints and are still called by saints' names.

From remote times dolls have been s'ud stand on their heads and lism being found in ancient Egypt some two thousand years before t infrequently do we women Christ. When any one of importance died, there were placed in the tomb died, there were placed in the tomb deserve Mrs. Poyser's opinion: "I with him a number of doll-like figures T Wakingford: Cook three pounds k he's welly like a cock as thinks of stone, wood, or clay called "ush- of grapes and put them through a sun's rose o' purpose to hear him abti," or "answerers," whose duty it seive. Then add three pounds of sugar, was to attend upon the deceased. Today at the rising of the Nile a doll is of walnut meats. Cook until the raithrown into the river to bring about sins are tender—about half an hour. we show a "good Nile." In former times it The following rule for chipped pears women. would have been a human sacrifice.

As marionettes dolls may be found en she said, "I know the dancin's not only over Europe, but in China, sense, but if you stick at every- Japan, India, Africa, and elsewhere, and because it's nonsense you won- the details of the performance varygo far i' this life. When your ing considerably, but the general idea h's ready-made for you, you mun of some form of moral representaalone." When Mrs. Poyser stances in which a doll figure acts as ad her say out" to old Squire Don- the receptacle of the spirit of the orne, she excused herself by say- dead, or of a part of it, exist in such "Yes, I know I've done it, but widely separated places as China,

pleasure i' living if you're to be miniature of the people who make sed up for ever, and only dribble them, not only in type of face, but

The materials employed in the ink, if I live to be as old as th' old manufacture of dolls vary to a reire; and there's little likelihoods, markable extent, those from the arcit seems as if them as aren't want- tic circle being made of walrus ivory here are th' only folks as aren't or drift-wood, those from the Congo or iron, while others from Central But if Mrs. Poyser is "down" on and South Africa are made of gourds. men, it cannot be denied that Indian and Burmese dolls are usually ttle Massey is equally "down" on of the rag type gaudily dressed, and women, and when the two meet some from Mexico are of burnt clay. it is that sparks begin to fly. Special interest attaches to the dolls aking of Dinah Morris, the of European countries, as in many colmaster declared, "As for other instances they illustrate unique and ngs, I dare say she's like the rest picturesque national costumes too the women-thinks two and two often, unfortunately, going out of

#### Dressmaker—Novelist.

M. OCTAVE MIRBEAU discovered Maurice Maeterlinck. enough to count the corns in a He has now discovered an illiterate o' wheat wi' only smelling at it. seamstress who is a novelist of genius, cy can see through a barn-door, Marguerite Audoux. She never learned to can. Perhaps that's the reason ed how to write; she does not know ry can see so little o' this how to spell; but she has written a le on't." "Ah," said Bartle, sneer-, "the women are quick enough earned her living with her needle and they're quick enough. They know thread, and in her short intervals of e rights of a story before they hear leisure, wrote her autobiography. Her and can tell a man what his sight failing her, she had to give up oughts are before he knows 'em sewing, and, to keep the wolf from uself." And Mrs. Poyser is quick the door, thought of turning her MS. retort: "Like enough, for the men to account. The late Charles Louis

#### Some Holiday Recipes.

plain kind, made from the re-warm. cipe on the package of cornstarchdelicious if finely ground blanched almonds are added. Serve the pudlast year. And then she talks o' in evidence as symbols, the earliest ding with jelly. It is sightly if sent King and the Ministers until the end weather bein' i' fault, as there's illustration of real religious symboto to the table in sherbet glasses with of the eighteenth century. Mr. Waldotting the mound.

a pound of seeded raisins and a pound

PACIFIC

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The makers of Upton's Pure Jams and Orange Marmalade use nothing but the choicest fruit, and the purest sugar.

Every precaution is taken to insure the wholesomeness of

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marmalade if you could be certain of their purity.

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Cowan's Perfection Cocoa is perfection itself. Its matchless purity, smoothness and natural chocolate flavor, has placed COWAN'S in a class by itself.

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conform to the smooth, graceful lines of the Fall and Winter Costumes; and as the Corset is the predominating feature—if it is not correct, the gown will not appear to advantage."

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#### The Weather Instinct

THE outward signs of the possesare plain enough. One is the first action of the day. It is, on getting out of bed, to go at once to the winmay not be necessary, indeed, to get out of bed; you can tell the wind if gales from the west. there is a tree to be seen from the window, and there is enough air to turn the leaves; or there may be a chimney within sight and smoke blowing from it; or the observer of any other. winds may even be able, by accident or design, to consult a weathercock without leaving his pillow. A second sign or test of the weather instinct could be the position in the house ssigned to the barometer. If the parometer shrinks into an ill-lighted corner, if it hides its face when the nall door opens, as do some baromeers, the lares of that house dispense ittle weather wisdom. Barometers deserve, rather, to be admitted from the beginning into the family councils; the morning and evening tapping of the barometer should be, as t were, the shaking of hands with a After the tapping of the arometer, which should probably be hung within reach of the staircase down which the household descends for breakfast, comes the opening of the morning paper. There is only one way for the weatherwise to open newspaper; he goes straight for the middle and finds out on which page the weather forecast is printed. and then turns immediately to that page without a thought or care for test matches, the German Emperor, or General Elections. The final test, of the weather instinct, is the consultation of the rain-gauge. Beyond that, mere instinct does not travel. There are other manifestations; but of the wind; but the fortunate owner merely weatherwise; he attains the dignity of a meteorological expert.

first question as regards the day's weather should be of the wind. The wind may decide not only the day's work, but the health and temper of half a household. There are those who can extract a tonic energy from wind blowing steadily from the east, and it is true, too, that there is certain brilliance of light which belongs to skies swept clean of clouds as an east wind often sweeps them; but the sunshine has something brassy in its brightness, and the energy inspired can be a little uncertain in temper. Many more minds and bodies wilt and parch in that dry, fierce blast than flourish and work faster in it; it is a wind to fan a ou can smell the wetness of snow. most of our rain when it veers to the ments. ouch of water. We do not recognize as unreservedly as animals acof a winter day of frost and sun- Barometers can be had at most shine, with the wind, perhaps, a prices; Mr. Horner considers a barmere drift of air from the south-ometer to be used as "a weather glass

Instinct rightly decides that the

east, not enough to puff the wood smoke of the cottage fires down the village street. Yet a dry wind on an April day shuts down the call of the cuckoo to the silence of July, and in December and January a spell of dry cold parches the song from the throat of every winter--singing bird except sion of an instinct for weather the starling on his chimney-rim. But the starling makes rules for himself; he has his own weather instincts, unlike those of other birds. The finest dow and see what the wind is. It winter-singers of all, the thrush and the missel-thrush, wait for the wet

December is a month in which

perhaps, more of the moderately

weather-wise take the decisive ster

of purchasing a rain-gauge than in

British Rainfall Organization, Dr. H.

R. Mill, of 62 Camden Square, N

W., is glad of scientifically recorded

data as to local rainfall, and supplies forms on which observations can be

entered. Local observations should

be sent in for tabulation once a year

and those who may think of begin-

ning a year's record in January may

be interested in a little six-penny

pamphlet just published by Mr. D.

W. Horner, F.R. Met. Soc. (Wither-

by and Co., 326 High Holborn, W

, entitled, "Weather Instruments

The Director of the

and How to Use Them." The opening chapter on the rain-gauge contains an interesting suggestion from Dr. Mill, who in his presidential address to the Royal Meteorological Society observed, on the subject of rain-gauges, that "the increasing strenuousness of the struggle for the possession of large water supplies is producing in England, and especially in Wales, a great amount of local jealousy and strife, but I think that the map study of rainfall can do something to suggest the lines on which such disputes should be set-The suggestion emphasises tled." the consummation of the activities the value of accurate statistics, which it should be within the power of many leisured country dwellers to provide. The ordinary householder compelled to leave his home by an they are acquired, rather than in- early morning train, and to spend stinctive, energies. The possessor of a the chief part of his day in an ofrain-gauge may also own, consult, fice, will not, is is to be feared, be and chronicle on charts the vagaries able to take full advantage of the opof a screened thermometer, dry and portunities open to less strenuous lives wet bulb thermometers, grass ther- unless indeed he makes his own rules mometers, a sunshine recorder, and and regulations and provides a depan anemometer to measure the force uty to take his place on emergencies. The rule is to empty rain-gauges at of these accessories to the leisure of nine in the morning; this is "not only a country house becomes more than the customary time, and brings one into line with other observers, creating that uniformity of essential in all scientific observations, but it will be found the most convenient hour for nearly every one." Well, a good many people start for work some time before nine. But that is not the only difficulty. It is not the easiest thing possible, particularly in suburban gardens, to find the right place for the rain-gauge to stand; it must be a spot where it is free from interference from anything overhanging, in all conditions of wind and weather, and particular care must be taken to give as good an exposure as is possible to winds blowing from the south-west and the north-east, which bring the heaviest downpours. The thing to do is to take a tape measure and discover the point which appears ame, rather than to cool a fever. It to be the most distant from all obs the hard drought that withers, not stacles. When you have found that the cold only; you get cold with a exact spot "the gauge should be fixnorth wind, but it is a cold in which ed on that spot and nowhere else.' But in the next sentence we discover The north is "dark and true and that this carefully located spot will tender," even if the darkness is of invariably be found in the middle of the snow-cloud; but snow on an east the tennis or croquet lawn! Having wind stings like salt. The wind which made this discovery, the only thing has never a hint of a quarrel in it to do is to start the measurements all plows from the west. It can be over again. Some interesting details keen and blusterous from the north- are given as to the cost of rainwest, and in these islands it brings gauges and other weather instru-The cheapest rain-gauge south, but a wind with any breath of costs 7s. 6d., and the best £2 10s., but west in it brings with it the needed the cheaper kinds are not recommended. Copper is more expensive, but better than zinc, which needs cept the value and the life of wet stant painting; but Mr. Horner has winds. We are perpetually on our found that a good copper rain-gauge guard against chills and damp; we will outlast two, and even three, of try to get the March east winds blow- zinc. An equipment of screened ing through a new house to dry the thermometers costs more than a rainplaster, and we praise the dry cold gauge, and is to be had for about £5.

The Parson: "And so, Donald, it's been touch and go with you this time Ten storeys is a long way to fall. I suppose thoughts or passed hurriedly through your mind?"

Donald (the local window cleaner): "Well, sir, I was a bit worried till I got the length o' the fifth storey, and then I minded that I'd left my pipe on the window-sill. It was a weight off my mind, sir"—M.A.P.

Nature implanted in the Coffee berry all the ingredients to produce a healthful, invigorating

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all the natural ingredients are retained

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"Oh! I'm not fit to

go to the door!"

This is the exclamation of dismay that often follows upon an untimely ring of the door-bell.

Clothes tell tales as to character—

the usual morning negligee is the eyesore of the nation.

You take great pride in your home why not exercise more care in your choice of a house-gown? Investigate these garments. They are certain to appeal to every woman who seeks the becoming and artistic.

Garments for Women

Galtfleece material is non-inflam-mable—a very important consider-ation from the viewpoint of the housewife, who, when dressed in negligee, is often working around stove fire and unprotected light.

We have a particularly attractive little book, beautifully illustrated with the very latest styles in negligees, which will tell you all about Gattfleece. Along with it we send a sample of our famous fabric.

The Galt Knitting Co., Limited

for our own amusement" as sufficiently accurate when it costs no more than a few shillings, but for scientific observation he recommends the Fortin barometer, with which a Kew certificate costs seventeen guineas Another expensive instrument is the nine-guinea Campbell-Stokes sunshine recorder, an ingenious contrivance by which a crystal ball acts as a burning glass and traces a charred path along a prepared chart. The charts alone cost thirty shillings a year, so that observing the sun is a learer business than making calculanons about rain. But that, as the cynical critic would retort, regarding the skies of the past fortnight, is just s it should be. If it were an expen ive matter to measure rain, we should get rain measurements in England only from the piutocracy.-London

A Famous Pipe of Wine.

Spectator.

THE most celebrated of all Madeira wines was the "1814 pipe." It was fished up from the bottom of the Scheldt, a short distance above Flushing, in 1814, having remained there since 1778 in the cargo of a vessel that had been wrecked at the mouth of the river in that year.

It was sold by auction at Antwerp, he greater portion of it being secured for Louis XVIII., who despatched an igent with instructions to obtain it regardless of cost.

he sold them to the Duc de Raguse. in her cellars, and these were sold for in a South Sea house. more than their weight in gold to Baron Rothschild.

A Bible from the Kaiser.

William II., there came Sunday to St. Lucas's German Lutheran Church, Toledo, Ohio, a magnificent altar Bible as an imperial gift from His Majesty in honor of the silver jubilee of the congregation. As a further token of the Emperor's interest in the former sons and daughters of the Fatherland, he has inscribed in

The Bible is handsomely bound in ard who gives up all for the bottle

It is annoying streets these days wearing which we are anxious to keep looking right, and have them splashed and bedraggled in the mud. By occasionally them to Fountain, the Cleaner, how-ever, you can defy the weather. Clothes cleaned by us always look right.

"My Valet" FOUNTAIN THE CLEANER.

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morocco and silver. On the corners of the upper cover are the symbols of the four evangelists, the work of the silversmiths of Leipsic, where also the book was printed. The text is Luther's translation.

The South Sea Finger-bowl.

CIVILIZED man did not invent the finger-bowl either in form or in use. It was used in the South Several dozen were presented to Sea Islands some hundreds of years the French consul at Antwerp, and before Europeans and Americans found out that they were necessary In 1858, after the death of the Duch-esse de Raguse, four dozen remained water is handed round to every dine

This South Sea finger-bowl is hal a cocoa-nut shell, beautiful, usefu practically unbreakable, yet not sufficient worth to prevent its beir ROM the German Emperor, by a fresh one from the near thrown away to-morrow and replace palm.

> Religion raised a Tower to reacthe sky-thus was Babel built. Mea while from the mire shone forth t Face of God.

Love is so unselfish that it will give the Bible in his own handwriting a up everything save the one thing message taken from Mark xiv., 38. desires. Shall we say it is the drun